INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 3— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 4 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x	20,837
14 „	RANPURA		16 601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA*	10,963
28 „	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,649
18 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		16,602
21 „	CHINA‡		7,952
24 „	RANPURA		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 April	RANCHI		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	16,088
2 June	RANPURA		16,601
9 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	0,981
16 „	CHINA		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,572
30 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@To Marseilles only.

†Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London	54	52	
„ „ „ Marseilles	50	48	

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,988
15th March	DUMRA	8,127
5th April	MANELA	8,203
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA. JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
26th Jan.	KIDDERPORE	Straits China and Japan.
x13th „	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.
17th „	KHIVA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
7th Feb.	KALYAN	Colombo Straits China & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru	5374	16 Dec.	4 Jan.
Sado Maru	5898	29 „	12 „
Miyadono Maru	..	9 Jan.	19 „
Tyne Maru	5873	10 „	22 „
Genoa Maru	6785	16 „	30 „
Meigen Maru	5345	21 „	3 „
Awa Maru	6028	30 „	12 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru	4616	8 Feb.	18 „
alacca Maru	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru	6550	20 „	4 Mar.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20272, 22736. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
4th Jan.	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
4th „	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
6th „	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
7th „	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
9th „	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th „	xELLORA	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Esad. Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO. Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (Djt.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.

The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta. Esq., M.A., LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,09,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE. General Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	[Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,39?	„ 94,49,109

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH:* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A, B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGNATH RAO, of Ra[illegible]

"I had o[illegible] the world [illegible] NIGRAH PI[illegible] can assure you [illegible] is SECOND T[illegible] ONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills).

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced GUJARATI GRADUATE TUTOR and COMPANION, strong in English with sound commercial knowledge with testimonial. Apply to SETH HARGOVANDAS JEEVANDAS, Diamond Building, Lohar Chawl.
A R636

WANTED.—The SERVICES of a Revenue Officer. Apply with full particulars of past service, &c., to Box No. 2074 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29755

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR French red APPLES, thin skin walnuts 11 lbs. basket Rs. 5/4 each. Stoneless appricots, shelled walnuts, chesnuts, figs, sultanas, raisins, black currants 6lbs. basket Rs. 5/ each. Thin skin almonds, assorted dry fruits 6lbs. basket Rs. 6/. SHISHOO & SON, Srinagar.
F R632

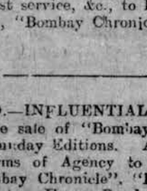
PROFESSION

A MARVELLOUS RING.

Used personally and certified very highly by Syed Ainuddin, M.A., Special Magistrate, Lucknow, and other Magistrates, Gazetted Officers, Taluqdars, eminent Vakils, and various respectable gentlemen as the sovereign and most efficacious remedy for piles, bleeding or blind. Testimonials on application or with V.P.P. Price per ring excluding postage Rs. 2.
Piles Ring Manufacturers,
20, Fatehganj, Lucknow.
594

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.



Photog[illegible] interest are invit[illegible]ders from all parts o[illegible] publication in "The Ch[illegible]." Preference will be given [illegible] topical photographs on su[illegible]cts of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

572 Calico Looms of 30" to 56" Reed Spaces of George, Keighly's make.

Preparatory machines for Spinning complete from Cards to Roving for 12 small preparations.

All the above machinery is in perfect running order. For further particulars, apply to,
THE KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD.,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.
R620.

FOR SALE—One Hammond portable latest model TYPEWRITER, English and Vernacular combined keyboards with ten different shuttles quite new. Sacrificing for Rs. 225/. Please enquire Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be opened at Hill Road, BANDRA on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1928.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
29754

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing resolutions confirming the following two resolutions passed at the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on MONDAY, the 12th day of December, 1927, as special resolutions:—

1. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."
2. "That Messrs. Herbert V. Lee and Jeevabhai Maganlal be and they are hereby appointed Joint Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

and also, if thought fit, to pass a resolution fixing the remuneration of the Liquidators.

Dated, 15th day of December, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI AND CO.,
Agents.
29684

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE TO LET.

LARGE GROUND FLOOR OFFICE TO LET on Ballard Pier Road. Premises recently occupied by W. Crowder and Co., Ltd. For further particulars and inspection of premises apply to:—
The Joint Liquidators,
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
C/o A. F. Ferguson and Co.,
Apollo Street, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20484.
29726

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON ARYAN CIVILIZATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

DR. H. LUDERS, Senior Professor of Sanskrit Philology at the University of Berlin, will deliver a course of six public lectures under the auspices of the University of Bombay on "ARYAN CIVILIZATION IN CENTRAL ASIA" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building on the following days, commencing at 6 p.m. each day:—

Lecture I.—Thursday, 5th January.
Lecture II.—Friday, 6th January.
Lecture III.—Saturday, 7th January.
Lecture IV.—Monday, 9th January.
Lecture V.—Tuesday, 10th January.
Lecture VI.—Wednesday, 11th January.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 30th December, 1927.
29751

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Sewage System between Bellasis and Mahalaxmi.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction, up to 2 p.m. on the 16th day of January, 1928, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 2,000/- has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender Forms, Specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st Floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10/-, which is not returnable.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Ag. Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
29752

BIKANER GOVERNMENT

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th January, 1928, for one Electrically Driven Pumping set to the following specification. Earliest possible delivery is very important and offers of a set having a slightly different output from that specified would not be objected to if such change will expedite delivery:—

One—Electrically-driven coupled. Centrifugal type pumping set, having an output of 120 G. P. M. and designed for a total lift from all causes of 210 feet. The pump should be provided with suitable half-coupling and complete with foot-valve and strainer, delivery sluice valve, non-return valve, pressure guage, priming cock, air-vents and a set of spanners and other necessary tools. It should be mounted on a cast iron bed-plate suitable for direct flexible coupling to:—

One—Totally-enclosed, drip-proof type electric Motor of sufficient horse-power for the above pump and designed suitable for current to the following particulars:—

Pressure—220 volts.
Direct current.
Speed—not to exceed 1,500 R. P. M.

The armature of the Motor should be mounted on ball or on roller bearings, and should be complete with suitable iron-clad starter, having over-load no-bolt releases and arranged for wall-mounting.

The bed-plate of the set should be suitable for mounting on a steel girder framework and holding down bolts suitable for the purpose should be included.

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,
Secretary, Stores Committee,
Bikaner State.
Bikaner, dated 23-12-1927.
29738

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 6th January, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 61; Case No. 505; Naigaum Road, near Hanuman's Temple.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 65 of the Indian Railways' Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell at the risk of owners, by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1928, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

One and one Parcel contg. cuttings, rags, etc., ex-Khurja City to Sinkheda, P. W. B. No. 2357 and 2494 of 6-11-1924 and 18-11-1924 consigned by M. M. Ebrahim to Meghraj Laduram and by Khudabux M. to Akberaly Khanjibhoy respectively.

44 Thans Red Khun and 18 Thans Khaki Drill.

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcels, Valuables, Articles of Clothing, Books, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

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The TOURNAMENT will commence on MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1928; ENTRIES CLOSE on THURSDAY, the 19th January and DRAW will take place on FRIDAY, the 20th January, 1928, at 6-30 p. m.

All communications should be addressed to:—
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Also—STAGE DANCE by Miss MOHINI
Sweet Song with Pleasant Music Come with your Family.

Watch for the Coming Attraction Gujarat's 1st Production. EX-HUSBAND

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 3.

Reichenfel, Gordes, Antwerp.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 4.

Khandalla, Harley, Durban.

LOADING.

Jan. 3.

Steamer Messicano for Dunkirk.
Steamer Hiyeizan Maru for Kobe.
Steamer War Mehtler for Abadan.

S S Reichenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Reichenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 3.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—174 bales wool, W Latham and Co; 11 bales wool, R Soni; 80 bales wool, V Oommersey; 29 bales wool, G Arbuthnot; 83 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 49 bales wool, L Hassam; 20 bales wool, A S Mooloobhai; 20 bales nandas D Chellaram; 1500 ewts linseed oil cake, 1875 ewts wheat flour, R J Davar; 45 bales wool, Bombay Co Ltd; 237 ewts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.

For Marseilles:—162 ewts gum olibanum, A H Mowjee; 70 mds dried fruits, M M and Co; 6000 ewts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 15 cases dry casings, Union Casing Supplying Co.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

For Philadelphia:—303 casks 32 bales goat skins, Briskey Co; 110 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

For Rathlin Head for Liverpool:—4050 ewts rice dust, N V Velmohmed.

For Genova:—3895 ewts linseed, Birala Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Kottak and Co; 275 bales cotton raw, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Absirlea for Hull:—9000 ewts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

For Rokasvirgothis for Hamburg...2650 ewts fish manure, L Ebrahim and Co; 100 ewts gum kadaya, S Khetsey and Co; 6000 ewts groundnut seeds, Birala Bros; 200 ewts G kang seeds, 105 ewts turmeric, M Bhuta and Co; 10500 ewts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohmed; 2000 ewts groundnut oil cakes, 1000 ewts linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 2200 ewts linseed oil cake, N V Velmohmed; 86 bales cotton fly, B Kursondas and Co; 4070 ewts groundnut seeds, M Mowjee and Co.

For Rotterdam:—4000 ewts linseed oil cakes, 4000 ewts groundnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 400 ewts linseed oil cakes, J Paramanand and Co; 1100 ewts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohmed; 4190 ewts groundnut oil cakes, 2500 ewts linseed oil cakes, 409 ewts linseed oil cakes, J Paramanand; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 4000 ewts groundnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co.

S S Clan Urquhart for Dunkirk:—250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Genova for Genova:—1002 ewts groundnuts, K M Nathoo; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3 cases dry casings, Union Csing Supplying Co; 2 cases dry casings, D Abraham and Sons.

S S West Honaker for New York:—398 ewts pepper, E Virjee and Co; 3000 ewts myrabollams, M B Kaisha Ltd; 6000 ewts castor seeds, D Sassoon and Co.

For Philadelphia:—247 bales carpets, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—2000 ewts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohmed.

S S City of Shanghai for New York:—2 cases kid skins, Cox and King Ltd; 600 ewts gum karaya, 476 ewts gum Arabic, N Muljee and Co.

For Toronto:—25 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Mainaymanor for Dunkirk:—320 bales cotton, Chachatly Thakersey Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 3.

S S Rialito from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co:—558 D|s 170 kegs linseed oil, 120 D|s tarpsol, 35 D|s turpentine, 66 cases colour, 59 cases 3 packages 191 cases oil varnish, 1338 D|s 730 kegs paint, 234 barrels alum, 40 hogsheads ale, 289 D|s water paint, 25 cases dry distemper, 185 cases metal polish, 15 cases silver polish, 20 D|s oil paint, 1040 D|s 3 cases disinfectant fluid, 1110 bags disinfectant powder.

For Middlesborough:—881 pieces angles 1072 pieces joists, 530 bars rivets, 1375 bundles galvanized sheets, 545 bundles black sheets, 3969 bundles M S sheets, 164 pieces M S plates, 2619 slabs hard spelter, 93 cases sleeper keys, 500 bales black steel sheets.

From Dunkirk:—208 bundles M S tees, 118 bundles M S bars, 562 bundles M S round bars, 1817 pieces 187 bundles M S angles, 2015 bundles M S rods, 200 bundles M S circles.

S S Varela from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—44 packages 9 bales scrap brass, 6865 baskets wet dates, 32 bundles edna, 10 bales jagal, 775 bags doyarts, 50 bags K almonds, 12 bundles cow hides, 41 tins ghee.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association)

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 6
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb	
Century 91-1/2—92-1/2	,,	0 15 3
,, 6404—8705	,,	0 15 1½
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 3
Kalimardan	,,	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.		5202 5303
Rachael Mill	per lb	1 0 0
Hindustan	,,	1 0 0
Dawid	,,	1 0 0
Apollo	,,	0 0 0
Moon	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 9
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.		
Textile (Hand	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntla	,,	0 14 9
Sundri Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 3
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 0 0
Maher	,,	0 14 6
Kachhwa	,,	0 14 9
LEPAD—		
Spring	,,	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES—7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Jacob	,,	0 15 9
Century	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 3
DHOOTIES—10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 3
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 9
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 3
1386 Tata	Per piece	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5.		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Swan Finlay	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 4 0
Great 697-1/2	,,	6 3 0
BLACK CHECK.		
5900 Sholapur	,,	9 14 0
58000 Karla	,,	8 4 0
GABRUN No. 5124.		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7 12 0
Hindustan	,,	7 12 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 14 0
SALITA.		
Textile	Per lb	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
STRIPED SARIES Yards 12		
777 Crescent	Per piece	2 3 0
Apollo David	,,	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 3
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 6
Tata	,,	1 1 0
Framji	,,	1 1 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA Yards 5 to 10.		
Chhawani	Per lb.	1 0 3
Moon	,,	1 0 3
Maher	,,	1 0 3
Simplex	,,	0 0 0

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 4 0
Sago Glour 1st quality	3 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 10 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato, White	15 8 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 14 0
Magnesiam Chloride German.	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil. 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	9 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 0 0
Soda Ash	6 10 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	26 0 0
	Per lb. 0 6 6
Aniline Salt Electro	0 5 10
Antimony Salt	0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 9 0
Hydro Sulphide, Englisb	0 6 9
Acetic Acid	0 6 0
Formal-de-hyde	

GIRL SUES HER FIANCE

£100 DAMAGES FOR INJURIES IN MOTOR CRASH

The "Daily Chronicle" (London) publishes the following account of an interesting case in which a young woman sues her fiance:—

In an extraordinary action heard yesterday at Liverpool County Court a young woman sued the man to whom she is engaged for damages for personal injuries sustained in a motor-car accident. She was awarded £100.

Plaintiff was Miss Ivy Inez Jared, a secretary, of Great Crosby, who claimed £100 from Cyril Thomas, manager, of Waterloo, near Liverpool.

Thomas, it was stated, was driving Miss Jared home from business in his two-seater, and in avoiding a boy cyclist crashed into a tree.

Miss Jared was thrown forward with such violence that her head went through the wind screen, and she was thrown out of the car. Her face and throat were severely cut. It would be several months before she recovered, and she had scars which would be permanent.

At the time of the accident she was engaged to Thomas and still was.

"There is no reason either in law or common nsense," said Mr. W. Clothier, Miss Jared's counsel, "why an engaged girl should not be entitled to compensation if her fianee is guilty of negligence in his conduct towards her."

Miss Jared, in cross-examination, said no arrangements had been made for the marriage.

THE USUAL KISS.

Counsel: Perhaps you think that by this action you are helping your fiance to save money?—No; I do not want money particularly; I only want my face put right.

You have lost nothing in the marriage market, have you?—Although I am engaged to Mr. Thomas I am not married to him yet.

Miss Jared added that since the accident she had been seeing Thomas regularly.

Counsel: I suppose you have been having your good-night kiss?—Well, it is usual when you are engaged, is it not?

Thomas denied that he was driving negligently.

The Jury awarded Miss Jared £100 and judgment was entered for that amount with costs.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S THRILL OF MEMORY

FIRST APPEARANCE AS ADVOCATE

Mr. Lloyd George was the guest at dinner of the Welsh Circle of the Forum Club, at 6, Grosvenor-place, in mail week.

By a curious coincidance the dinner was held in the identical room in which he attended the first Cabinet Council of the Campbell-Bannerman Government when Mr. Henry lived at 6, Grosvenor-place.

Mr. Lloyd George recalled the fact when he responded to the toast of his health.

"It was a dark, foggy December night in 1905," he said. "I was attending the Welsh Chapel, in Oxford-street, when I was summoned to a meeting of the Cabinet Council called to consider a matter of extreme importance.

"The oldest Minister present was 80, and I was the youngest. When I arrived I was ushered into this very room, and when I came here to-night I had a thrill of memory." (Cheers).

Alluding to the extension of the franchise, he said: "It is a great experiment. I cannot say that man has made a very good job of things. He has never been able to get rid of the obsession that the supreme test of the art of government is the best method of killing his fellows.

"I am very hopeful when the great majority of your sex comes in that you will introdnce saner and gentler ideas."

FIRST APPEARANCE AS ADVOCATE.

Mr. Lloyd George recalled his first appearance before the magistrate as an advocate.

"I appeared to defend a man who was, of course, falsely accused," he said. "It was alleged that in the dead of night he went to a river bank, lit a fire to entice innocent salmon to its warmth, and then treacherously speared them. (Laughter).

"There was a policeman prowling round, and he maliciously arrested him. My business was to vindicate the character of this characteristic Welshman, and he gave me this explanation.

"He suffered from insomnia and went for a walk. He felt cold, and so gathered a few stick and lit a fire. As to the spear—well, he, had made a mistake; he thought it was his walking stick.

"I conveyed this explanation to the magistrates, whose chairman complimented me and fined my client a shilling." (Laughter).—"Daily Chronicle"

"I FEEL LIKE LIVING A LONG TIME YET."

WOMAN OF 100 WHO WORKED IN FIELDS

To have reared 11 children on a total ncome of 13s. 6d. a week is the record of Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, who, at the Vicarage cottage in this village, will celebrate the 100th birthday before Christmas, writes the Limber (Lines) correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" (London) in mail week.

In all she has had 16 children, 45 grandchildren, 90 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Longevity is common to Mrs. Smith's family.

Her husband lived to be 84 years;
Her mother reached 90;
Her father 88; and
An aunt died at 104.

"I feel like living a long time yet," declared Mrs. Smith, as she attempted to thread the needle of her sewing machine. "I do all my own work here, although members of my family want to give me help.

"I have lived in the country all my life. I came from Horncastle when I mas a youngster, and my husband was a farm labourer not far from here.

"He had 10s. a week, and out of that we had to pay the rent and feed 11 children. Two of them were working—one earned 2s. a week and the other 1s. 6d. a week.

TON OF STONES FOR 1s.

"It was bread and potatoes for us in those days. We did not get much else, because we could not afford it.

"But if you saw my children now you would not think they were anything the worse for it.

"I did what work I could. I would pick a ton of stones from the field to use for road-making for a shilling, and I also helped with the harvesting.

"I've no criticism to make of present-day young men and girls. They do right to enjoy life, but they do seem extravagant.

"Some of them must spend as much in a week on powder and cigarettes as we had to bring up all our family on."

Mrs. Smith never learned to read or write, but life is not monotonous for her. Two of her children are expecting to receive the old age pension shortly.

SWEATED LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

'MOST GLARING INSTANCE OF WORST TYPE."

"I understood that sweated labour had been done away with; apparently it has not," observed Mr. Registrar Friend, in Clerkenwell County Court, in mail week.

Later he remarked: "I never knew that in this country such a state of affairs existed. If this is what the tailoring trade is like, the sooner there is some trade inquiry the better. It seems to me a most glaring instance of the worst type of sweated labour."

He was hearing a case in which Olive Skellitt, a young machinist, sued Albert Moont, a maker of ladies' tailored garments, of Stroud-green, for £1 3s. for work done, writes the "Daily Chronicle" (London).

Moont's manager said that some of the girl's work was not done properly. Alterations had to be allowed for. Deductions made were according to the rules of he trade, and not of the firm.

BUYING HER COTTON.

Registrar: Then a girl may find herself without wages at the end of the week.

The manager said 18 garments had to be altered.

Registrar: How much money do the 18 garments represent?—Twenty-five shillings.

Registrar: Why does she have to pay for her own cotton?

Manager: It is a rule of the trade.

In reply to another question the manager said the girl had to pay for her needles.

The Registrar. That is a nice state of affairs. You are getting something out of them.

Skellitt said 8s. was stopped because she had a girl to help her with the linings.

The Registrar found for the girl for £1 3s.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Jan. 3.

Yesterday's western disturbance has caused an increase in cloud along the Frontier and in Kashmir. The Bay depression has practically been stationary and is shallow. The weather remains dry over the country.

The temperature is markedly below normal over the region extentending from Gujarat to be United Provinces.

Forecast: A few falls along the frontier, in Kashmir, and on the Coromandel Coast. A. P.

KING AMANULLAH HEARS CHAMBER.' PROCEEDINGS

LONDON, Jan. 3.

King Amanullah, from the distinguished strangers gallery in the Chamber, followed with great interest for over an hour the animated debate on the Public Meetings and Demonstrations Bill.—Reuter.

G. B. S. ON CHILD POVERTY

"THE ONLY SORT THAT MATTERS

The "Daily Chronicle" (London) publishes the following in mail week:

Child Poverty is the only sort of poverty that matters. The adult who has been poor as a child will never get the chill of poverty out of his bones, but he will die and make room for a better-nourished generation.

The above is from a characteristic letter from Mr. G. Bernard Shaw to Judge Henry Neil, to whom he sent recently the much-discussed article in which Ireland was described as "an incorrigible beggar."

Judge Neil has travelled all over the world advocating the feeding of under-nourished school children at the public expense. He has covered over 100,000 miles in pursuit of this crusade, devoting his entire time to the work without compensation.

"You are always hot on some big simple and necessary national reform which would swallow me up completely if I turned to help you with it," writes Mr. Shaw.

"Washington has been dead so long that it is high time for his orphaned country to have another father to look after it; and you seem to me to come much nearer than most of the American celebrities to fitting into this job.

"So forgive me for being unable to do more than to wave a handkerchief while you go full steam ahead."

The letter continues:—

There are no doubt property owners in America who tell Judge Henry Neil that it is confiscation to tax one man's property to pay for the education of another man's children. We have scoundrels of that sort in England, too.

Some day they will perhaps have the opportunity of saying it to a higher judge than Henry Neil. He will send them to the place he reserves for those who have learned to say "Our Father" but have not learned to say "Our Children." The one without the other is a blasphemy.

Also, it is an unbusinesslike folly. Neglected children cost more than well-nourished ones to everybody except their immediate parents.

The principal business of a policeman at present is to prevent hungry children from obtaining food. The proper primary business of a policeman is to seize every hungry child and feed it, to collar every ragged child and clothe it, to hand every illiterate child over to those who will teach it how to read and write.

If America cannot see this there is no hope for America. And it is because she has been slow to see this that so much of her past is shameful and so much of her present miserable.

"My greatest helper is G. Bernard Shaw," says Judge Neil.

AFGHAN STUDENTS TO GO TO EGYPT

KING AMANULLAH'S AMBITION

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Cairo.—King Amanullah visited the Engineering School and the Saidieh Secondary School where he carried out chemical experiments. His Majesty declared that Afghanistan wanted a similar school, and he would send a number of Afghan students to Egypt for training. He addressed a thousand students from the steps of the school and expressed the hope that Afghanistan would soon reach Egypt's level of education.—Reuter.

Malaria!

Direct correspondence desired with public officials, relief organisations, engineering and other camp managers, in respect of a proved specific for Malaria with no unpleasant or dangerous reaction.

No Agents Employed.

Address enquiries "Anti-Malaria Preparations (Publicity and Sales)" 146 FLEET ST., LONDON, ENGD.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Quiet but steady. Encouraging textile Reports. Possibilities still favour Higher Prices. Spot 20.10c.

New York, 31.

The market had a holiday appearance during the last two days and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 16 points. Trade reports were encouraging and as a matter of fact, though prices registered a small decline, there was enough evidence of absence of selling pressure. Trading was restricted and operators not inclined to operate before the holidays, prices ruled quiet but steady on jobbers squaring up to floating interest. The fundamental situation is in no way weak and higher prices are looked for, following the improved demand for manufactured goods. Pessimistic accounts which came in from the United States with regard to the textile industry, have proved, beyond doubt exaggerated, as the monthly returns received; indicated large figures of consumption. The supply position being finally known, the whole outlook will be united by the demand throughout the World for actual cotton during the balance of the season. The basis in the South continues firm, and though it is considered dear, we think, the present premium that this crop holds over next is not excessive. Already, there is talk about probability of weevil damage next season and surely it is too early to pay more attention, it may be quite true after the past season that a very large quantity of this pest is existing. We see nothing in the situation at present to start a "Bear" campaign and believe purchases in all easier markets, a better course to persue as, possibilities favour still higher prices.

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION

MR. GANN'S CABLE.

New York, Dec. 31.

The market is strong. There is no good selling. Remain long March Cotton. Protect... with stoploss order 20 points under (19.52) to-day's lowest.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York.

30th Dec. January Highest 19.69 (2.20 p.m.) lowest 19.56 (10-48 a.m.).

31st Dec. January Highest 19.67 (at the opening) lowest 1953 (10-30 a.m.).

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 31-12-27	6048000	8735000
,, Yesterday do	18000	20000
Exports to date do	3754000	5624000
Stock at Ports 30-12-27	2630000	3056000
,, Interior Towns do.	1326000	1561000
,, Liverpool 30-12-27	942000	1209000
Visible Supply do.	6072000	7231000
Quantity in Sight do.	10292000	12873000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. The market has ruled steady but quiet.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 3/3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 2/2 per cwt F B H.

S. S. 'Gosport' Sh. 13/8 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment December Sh. 13/8 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/6-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 9/11-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F :—

Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/8-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/13 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Jan. 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-1/2 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bl's, 3 months	4.5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 month	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London. Jan. 2.

T T Berlin on London	20.46.1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-1/4
T T Brussels on London	Unquoted
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	92.37
T T Berne on London	25.28
T T Paris on London	Unquoted
T T London on Prague	164.75

Lady Innes visited Welfare shelters yesterday and His Excellency the Governor visited the Forest Depot.—A.P.

Sir Bertram Mackinnal has been commissioned to execute Curzon Memorial comprising full length statue on Carlton House terrace and plague in Westminister Abbey.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL.

GOOD UNDERTONE—FUTURES 11 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 7 points. The undertone of the market continued good and offerings were well absorbed Later on prices improved on steady buying influenced by encouraging local trade reports. Market closed 11 points higher to open unchanged on the 3rd Proximo. Ready sales were 6000 Bales and Middling Spot closed at 11d per lb.

Empire futures closed steady at a rise of 12 to 13 points. The Egyptian ring ruled firm and prices improved 22 to 21 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 30th Dec.

"Recent action market inspires confidence. Local and American trade reports more encouraging."

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.'s Report:—

Note:—Market is dull and featureless with traders adopting awaiting attitude.

We give below an extract of letter dated Dec. 14th from our Liverpool friends:—

It is reasonable to support that most of the carry-over Cotton other than of a very low quality, has already been hedged, and consequently as this cotton is required for Mill purposes, the hedges must be taken out of the market. We may therefore find later in the season, a scarcity of contracts due to this cause, and unless operators are willing to supply these contracts, on the anticipation of a large acreage next season, and the hope of a large crop, a strong position may be created, and the carry-over prove to be a "bullish" factor, instead of a "bearish" one, and upon which so much selling is taking place at the present time. The largest carry-over previously was in 1921/22. when, however, consumption began to overtake the actual crop, "a rise of nearly 8d. a lb. was the result.

The general atmosphere of the Cotton markets seems to be one of depression, so much so, that "in our opinion a large "short" interest is being created," and as long as there are more sales of "futures" than the trade can absorb, so much prices continue to decline. These sales must be taken in sooner or later, and a rapid recovery in prices will result. We therefore adhere to our opinion, that moderate purchases "on all good declines will eventually prove profitable.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Very little slackening off of consumption yet. Consumption might decrease from now on. This prediction of smaller consumption to prove true no sign of this yet. Prices reasonable unless big restriction in consumption."

Weld & Co.:—"Textiles seasonably quiet. Further improvement expected. Looks somewhat higher in near future. We remain definitely bullish long run."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Week Ending 31/12/27.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,292.000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	537,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	129.000
American Cotton Visible Supply	6,072.000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	299,000
Total Sales	22,800
East Indian Cotton Sales	350
East Indian oCt on Stock	15.000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,200
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	200
East Indian Cotton Imports	1.000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—
Amtrican Cotton Afloat	89,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	157,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	340,000

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The following are the fluctuations Broach fully good Cotton April/May delivery rates of the bazar.

Last night, 8-0 Rs.

Closing 10-0 Rs.

Market was closed.

To-day's Opening	Settlement rates Rs. on Saturday's only.
B.T.-	
8-0 Rs. 388/8	
10-0 Rs. 389/0.	
12.0 Rs. 387/8	
2-0 Settlement.	
4-0 Rs. 389/0.	
6-0 Rs. 387/0.	

To-day's highest rate April/May Rs 389/8; lowest rate Rs. 387/.

LONDON SILVER.

London. Jan. 2.

Silver—Market very quiet and midle.	
Spot	26.7/16
Forward	26-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11

BOMBAY

OFFERINGS WELL ABSORBED—CLOSED RATHER QUIET.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Following quiet advices from New York, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 388/- for Broach Apl/May delivery and improved to Rs. 389/- on buying orders from up-country merchants. At this level there was some long liquidation in conjunction with hedge selling and prices declined Rs. 2/- but recovered on steady buying by Bazar operators. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	388	389	397	389
Oomra Dec/Jan	352/8	352/8	351/8	352
March	353/8	353/8	353	353
Bengal Dec/Jan	316	316	315	315
March	320	320	318	318

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Liverpool opened one point lower. The forward market opened for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 388/8 and ruled quiet owing to absence of buyers on reports of local mill strike. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	388/8	388/8	387/4	387/4
Oomra Dec/Jan	352	352	349	349
March	353	353	351	351
Bengal Dec/Jan	315/8	315/8	315	315
March	318/8	319	318/8	319

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

in-full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 29th Dec. 30-12-27	This year.	Last. year.
Europe	2,183	1,43,588	76,894
Jayan & China	12,400	1,41,887	1,35,907
Coast Ports	.....	8,911	4,129
Up-country by Rail		29,262	34,686
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	76,091	48,729
Total	14,583	3.99,739	3,00,345

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Bengal Dec/Jan	317
Bengal March	320
Broach Apl/May	388
Oomra Dec/Jan	351
Oomra March	352

SPOT RATES.

	S.F.	F.	F.G.	G.
Bengal	332	326	319	311
S./P.	330	324	317	309
Rajputana	332	326	319	311
Oomra No. 3	368	356	346	
C. P. No. 1	387	330	370	
C. P. No. 2	375	368	358	
Khandesh	353	343	338	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

in-full-pressed Bales	30-12-27	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last. year.
Khandesh	2.327	97,488	1,00,904
Central India	5,474	60,326	43,267
Barsi and Nagar	1,531	81,750	46,379
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,691	2,987	12,067
Berar	3,966	2,43,106	1,31,938
Central Provinces	1,830	90,364	35,968
Total Oomras	16,819	6,02,905	3,70,541
Dholera	1,405	29,290	7,684
N.-W. Provinces	...	57,730	38,855
Rajputana	54	12,257	8,692
Sind-Punjab	1,012	51,170	27,788
Broach	.....	2,567	134
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	2,942	12,408
Westerns-Northerns	.....	2,951	7,616
Cocanada	.....	.....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	7,025	4,586
Persian	16	2,921	2,849
American	.....	18,590	47,699
Egyptian and African	234	8,542	19,717
Comil'a, Burma and other sorts	.....	64	44
Total	19,540	7,99,054	5,38,008

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy	Jan.	Delivery Contract Apl.
Bengal Superfine	340		
Bengal Fine	335	+ 8	
Bengal F.G.	320/25		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	320/25		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380/82		
Nagpur Fine	380/85	+25/6	
Yeotmal Fine	370		
Arvi Fine	365/70	+14/5	
Amraoti Fine	360		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	355	+ 4	
Mulkapur Fine	350		
Khandesh Fine	345	— 2/3	
Muthia Fine	.....		
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	365/70		
Purna F.G.G.S	360		
Parbhani/Sailu F.G			

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Folowing a decline of 1/16d. in London spot and forward quotations, the local market opened for Posh delivery at Rs. 59/12 and ruled quiet. There was only small business as China is closed. Double options premiums are quoted as under:—

Posh	0 7 0
Mah	1 2 0
Fagan	1 10 0

GOLD.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan 3.

Ready	21 5 6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96.97.98-99 ...	21 5 6
National City	21 8 0

SILVER.

Ready	59 10 0
London—Ready	26 7 0
Forward	26 6 0
London/Shanghai.—	
Opening	2 7 5
Closing	2 7 7
New York Cent	58

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Posh	59/11	59/11	59/8	59/8
Mahn	59/13	59/13	59/10	59/10

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Linseed May	10 1 1
Wheat Jan.	7 5 3
Wheat May	7 7 3
Wheat Delhi Ready	7 8/9
Wheat January	7 7 0
Wheat May	7 7 0
Wheat Karachi Ready	7 8 6
Wheat Karachi Dec.	7 10 0
Groundnuts Ready	56 12 0
Groundnuts Feb.	56 10 6
Cottonseed January	4 9 6
Cottonseed May	4 12 0
Linseed Ready	10 0 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 30th Ultimo.

Wheat	2,855	cwts.
Linseed	1,942	,,
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	52	,,
Gingel'yseeds	6,363	,,
Poppyseed	277	,,
Groundnuts	29,525	,,
Castorseed	4,931	,,
Rice	2,077	,,
Myrabollams	4,481	,,
Cottonseed	29.830	,,
Mowrasee l	379	,,
Gram	587	,,
Joowar	3,406	,,
Maize	45	,,
Barley	848	,,
Bajree	1 807	,,
Coal	4,047	tons.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 3.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16-3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's Buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3-8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 123 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84/11.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26/7.
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26/6.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and idle. Nothing doing. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.
American Cross Rate del. 4 98-1/4.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 3.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank of Eng land Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 6-1/2 per cent.
1 month 5.1/2 per cent.
3 months 5-1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

G.S.	.....	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	350/60	
	March.	
Broach F.G.	+16	+12/3
Broarh Fine	.....	
Westerns M.G.	.....	
Westerns H.G.	.....	
Cambodia	465	
Miraj/Sangli	430 Ap.My M./June	
Compta Good	435	+34/5 +30
Dholera	.....	
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay. Jan. 3.

100	G. Madhavji	Ujjain	366-1/2
200	Currimbhoy & Co.	Hathras	319/8
100	Forbes & Co. C. P. No. 1		389
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Shegaon	316
100	Colaba Land Mill	Latur	401
300	Presidency Mill	Khandwa	349-351
100	Bombay Cotton & Co.	Amraoti	352
100	Volkart Bros.	Dhamangaon	365
900	Do.	Berar	355/380

STOCKS AND SHARES

DECLINE IN MILL SHARES.

TATA IRONS EASY.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

MILL SHARES.

After ten day's Holidays, Cotton Mill Shares opened rather steady on reports of good business done by Bombay Dyeing Mills. Prices showed some improvement when B. Dyeing was quoted Rs. 961/4, Fazal Rs. 916/4. Pearl Rs. 603/12 Century Rs. 472/8 and Simplex Rs. 195/. At this level there was fairly free long liquidation, which resulted in a easier tendency. The report of strike in some Mills discouraged buying and prices declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 78 and Def. at Rs. 282/8 and ruled easy on general selling. Tata Hydros ruled quiet at Rs. 1070/ ex-dividend. Cement Shares, Bombay Steamer and Alcock were quiet.

While the market displayed a weak tone to-day the general sentiment is against any marked decline in the values. The technical condition of the market is fairly healthy and purchases in easier moments are preferable.

SECURITIES:

Government papers ruled quiet but steady with a limited turnover.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 88
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 93
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/6.
Eastern (£ 10.5) 8 p.c. 84/8.
Imperial (100) 1465
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 365.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Port and Cement (10) 39.
Central India Mining (10) 25.
India Cement 350 (O) 250
Katni Cement (40) (O) 242/8
Katni Cement 40 (D) 777/8
Punjab Cement (O) 11/8
Punjab Cement (D) 13/4
Shivrajpur (10) 47/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 16 p. c. 907-8
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 105
Lhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujarat (100) 3 p.c. 94/8
Hoshirapur Doab (100) 4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 715
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94/8
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c. 830
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 2162 p.c. 153-2. xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 69/8
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) 1072/8 xd.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 900
Tata Power (O) 100 585
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Bori (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Ds. 1140
Indian Cotton Mfg. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 620
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) 25 500.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7.
Berar Mills (200) 20 142
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (250) 25, 22. 7-8
Bompay Dyeing (200) 25, 950
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 530
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 490.
Century (100) 468-12.
Crescent (100) 196/4.
Colaba Mills 141/4
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 S. Paid) 9-15 /.
Edward Sassoon (100) 126.
Fazulbhoy 906/12
Framji Petit (1.000) 500.
Globe (100) 32/8
Elphinstone (100) nil 19
Gokak Mills 133/12
Indore Malwa (100) 373-12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 263/12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/9
Kohinoor (300) nil 287/8
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7000.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 117/8
Manekji Petit (100) 1600
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (O) 20 p.c. 147/3
Meyer Sassoon (100) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2200
New Great Mills 316-4.
Pahan— Mills 200. 298/12
Pearl Mills 200, 597/8
178 Shares 73, 191/4
Swadeshi Mills (100) 632/8
Simplex (100) 191/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13
Sassoon Mills (50) 3-1/2 92.
Shahpur (1,000) 200, 8000
Sir Bronch Mills (100) 18
Swan Mills (100) 16, 153
Tata Oil Mills (100) 37

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 3

3-1/2 per cent Govt. Paper (Taxable) Rs. 75/3.
4 per cent Conversion 1931/36 (Taxable) Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent 1934/37 (Taxable) Rs. 94.
4 per cent 1960/70 (Taxable) Rs. 88/1.
5 per cent 1929/47 (Taxable) Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent 1935 (Taxable) Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent 1933 (Tax free) 102/8.
5 per cent 1945/55 (Tax free) Rs. 106/6.
5 1/2 per cent 1928 (Tax free) Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent 1930 (Tax free) Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent 1931 (Tax free) Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent 1932 (Tax free) Rs. 106/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Dev. Loan (Tax free Rs. 111/12.
5 1/2 per cent Calcutta Port Trust Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust Rs. 110.

Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 325)
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown nil 308/12
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 B 847/8
Bombay Steam (O) 250. 232/8
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230. xd. 225
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 45
British Burma Petroleum 5/2
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9/10
Empire of India Life (5) 9/10
1950.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 375
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19/12
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2260
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18/10
Tata Iron nil (100) 92/8
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron (O) 77
Tata Iron Def. 275

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan 3.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening 50/8, Highest 50/12/6, Closing 50/11.

Cottonseeds Delivery January 4/9/6, Closing 4/8/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May 4/11/9. Closing 4/11/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February 56/9, Highest 56/14, Closing 56/13.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 58/13, Highest 59/5, Closing 59/2/6.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

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ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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General Manager, F. J. D'FF

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO DAY.

Final M.B.B.S. Examination Results, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

H. E. the Governor opens the B. B. and C. I. Railway's Electric Service, Mahaluxmi Station, 10-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails sail at 1 p.m., connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

"VISMI SADI."

The number of "Vismi Sadi" published on 1st instant contains several interesting articles with attractive illustrations, specially of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Tagore, etc.

GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.

The total number of Jain patients treated during December 1927, at the above Dispensary were 724; out of which 355 were males, 184 were females and 185 were children.

NARHARI SASTRI AT MATUNGA.

Shastriji Narhari Vishnu Godse will give fame on "Geeta" to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Seth Goculdas Nensey's Bungalow at Matunga, G.I.P. Ry.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 59. Total mortality this day last year was 79.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Institute will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon to express regret for the sad demise of the late Mr. G. S. Doole, Chairman of the Institute. Prof. D. L. Kaji will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from Bombay the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said 4-30 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kanpura" with the Mails ex "Narkunda" from London of 22nd ultimo left Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 1st instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), when papers will be read on (1) "The Eyes of Horus" by Dr. Jamshed Maneckji Unvala (2) "A Note on the 'Mystic eyes' on Indian boats" by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi; (3) "Notes on Three Bengali Women's Charms for Stopping Storms" by Professor Sarat Chandra Mitra.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received three copies of the wallendar issued by Messrs. Wellington House and Motor Co., of Hornby Road Fort.

All calender and a pocket diary for 1928 issued by Messrs. Damodar Savalaramnde and Mandali, Bombay.

All calendar for 1928 from Messrs. Wilkinson Latham and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Silver purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 31st December 1927 £1,688,000; Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 31st December 1927 £22,945,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Remittances from 1st April 1927 to 31st December 1927 £15,574,000.

Total remittances during the week ending 31st December 1927 £88,000; Total Remittances from 1st April 1927 to 31st December 1927 £28,517,000(a).

(a) this amount £1-1/2 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
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BOMBAY.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PLEADER

EIGHT MAHOMEDANS ON TRIAL

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 3.

Before Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, the hearing of the Kulkarni murder case, in which eight Mahomedans are charged under Sections 147, 302 and 326, read with Section 34, I.P.C., commenced to-day.

On the 12th September last, two Hindu pleaders named Kulkarni and Degonkar engaged a tonga which was standing in the compound of the District Court, and were returning home via the Civil Hospital. They saw a batch of about 10 Mussalmans on the way, and being alarmed, asked the driver to drive fast. When the tonga reached a culvert on Sakharpeth Road, however, a crowd of about 20 Mussalmans arrived from the direction of Sakina Talim, and it is alleged, fell upon them. The crowd, it is alleged, were armed with heavy lathis, with which they are stated to have beaten Kulkarni and Degonkar. Kulkarni jumped out of the tonga while Degonkar pushed himself to the front seat in the tonga. The crowd, it is further alleged, stopped Kulkarni in his attempted flight, and belaboured him with ther lathis, resulting in his almost instantaneous death, while Mr. Degonkar received serious injuries and fell down in a swoon.

The case is proceeding.—A.P.

END OF CUSTOMS PROSECUTION.

MR. JOSHI ACQUITTED

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, has delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Burzor Framroze Rustomji Joshi of the firm of Messrs. R. E. Dadachanji and Co., onion and potato merchants, stood charged with having cheated the Bombay Customs in respect of the duty payable on consignments of potatoes by making false bills of entry.

The accused filed a long written statement, in the course of which he stated that his firm had been carrying on business for the past 40 years in India, Ceylon, Burma, the Straits Settlements, China, Mombassa, Naples and other places. His business was so extensive that he was known in the trade as the "Onion and Potato King." He enjoyed a considerable reputation and was importing lakhs of baskets of potatoes every year. The firm had rendered valuable services to Government during the war at great personal sacrifice. He was innocent of the charge brought against him.

The hearing of the case lasted for about a year and a half.

The Magistrate found the accused not guilty on the evidence before the Court and acquitted him.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION FORMED AT LONAVLA

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES URGED

(From a Correspondent.)

LONAVLA, Dec. 31.

On Saturday night, a big meeting of the Railway staff and other employees stationed at Lonavla was held to hear Mr. Jhabvala on mass organisation.

Mr. Jhabvala began with saying that the country was getting poorer and poorer and yet our leaders were merely holding congresses and conferences without any useful result. The main consideration before the country was organisation of the masses who were its main hope. If all industries organised themselves on the right lines, there was every possibility of achieving success for the redemption of poverty so prevalent among the masses. The Government had but one labour member to be nominated to plead for the cause of all labourers over the whole of India, which position was ridiculous. Railway labour gave the largest revenue to Government and yet lakhs of poor workers had not a single representative on the councils. The employers were a set of autocrats. Therefore but one course was open to the men and that was establishing their own Union. "Let us resist evil by mass combination", exhorted Mr. Jhabvala, "and the management will yield of itself without our going on strike. Let us collect power enough to fight and the victory is ours."

LOCAL UNION FORMED.

A local centre of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union was formed and a large number of members were enrolled.

Among the resolutions passed at the meeting was one requesting the Agent to remedy the grievances of the local staff as regards duty hours, medical examination, promotion to menials, sanction of leave, accommodation especially to menials, insanitary state of quarters, etc.

PLEA FOR RELEASE OF MR. AVARI

Mr. F. J. Ginwala, President, Dadar Congress Committee, has sent the following telegram to the Governor of Central Provinces, Nagpur, for the release of Mr. Avari:—

"To, His Excellency the Governor of Central Provinces, Nagpur,—Avari's condition causes us grave anxiety. Request Your Excellency's early intervention for his release."

MILL STRIKE IN BOMBAY

FIVE MILLS AFFECTED

MILL-OWNERS' ATTEMPT AT STANDARDISING RATES

OPERATIVES' RESENTMENT

The wave of strike is again passing over the mill area in Bombay. After a considerable peaceful time which Bombay has fortunately witnessed in mill industry, a sudden outbreak occurred on Monday and like a contagion spread over other mills. It is feared that if peace and goodwill do not prevail among the mill operatives and the mill magnates the tragic drama of the strike of 1925 would again be re-enacted in a worse form in the city.

As far as the end of the year everything seemed to be quiet and peaceful. On the 31st December, however, the Spring Mill which employs nearly 5,000 operatives struck a jarring note by posting a notice that from the 1st of January 1928 the Side Boys working on the frames in the Sides Department would be given fifty per cent increase if they worked on the whole frame. Hitherto, each frame was worked by one operative, and by the new system one man was expected to work on two frames. The operative resented the introduction of the new system and demanded continuance of the old one. The management having refused to accede to the request 600 operatives of the Spinning Department struck work on Monday morning and were joined by about 200 in the afternoon. On Tuesday morning no spinners having returned to work the management had to close down the mill at 8 a.m., as they could not supply material to other departments in the absence of the spinners. The total strength of this mill is 5,000 and the agents are Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons.

JACOB SASSOON FOLLOWS SUIT.

The Jacob Sassoon Mill also met with the same fate, as the management wanted to standardise the rates of the operatives. They put up a notice proposing to make reductions ranging from one to four pies in respect of certain counts in order to bring the rates to a standard level from the 1st February next. The notice was put up on the 31st December and when the mill opened on Monday (the 2nd instant) 250 woman-winders struck work demanding the continuance of the old rates. The other Departments worked as usual on Monday, but on Tuesday morning the spinners refused to go to work, and stopped other men also going to work. Seeing the attitude of the operatives the management closed the mill at 9 a.m. The operatives then marched towards Byculla and began to persuade the operatives of the other mills to join them and by noon they succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of the workers of Apollo, Rachel and Alexandra Mills who also "downed tools" and these mills too were closed down.

The Police being informed motor-lorries full of armed constables arrived on the scene and both mounted and armed police were posted at several mills to keep law and order. So far the operatives have behaved in a commendable manner, and in spite of the fact that operatives of five mills were out numbering about ten thousand no demonstration of disorder or lawlessness was witnessed. The police had, therefore, an easy time in guarding the mill premises only as no crowd collected near the mills. The men peacefully walked away after leaving their mills.

AN INDIAN MUSICIAN HONOURED

INDIAN BROADCASTING CO. PRESENTS GOLD MEDAL TO PENDHARKAR

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The Indian Broadcasting Company Ltd., presented a gold medal to Mr. Pendharkar, the proprietor of the Lalit Kala Darsha Mandali, on the occasion of the farewell performance given by the Mandali before the Bombay public on Monday last. Mr. Pendharkar and his troupe consisting of fine musicians like Messrs. Mashelkar, Kagalkar, Nandikar, Lohekar, Patil and others, have rendered the Broadcasting Company very valuable service without any remuneration. Mr. Dunstan, the General Director of the Broadcasting Company, Mr. Page, the Station Director, Mrs. Landen, and Mr. Rao, the Indian programe director, were present at the function, on behalf of the Broadcasting Company. Mr. Knight, the Manager of "His Master's Voice" Records Co., and Mr. Rupji also attended.

During an interval in the play the presentation was made. Mr. Dunstan, addressing the audience, expressed thanks to Mr. Pendharkar for helping him to popularise Indian music through the Broadcasting Company by giving concerts and lending his staff of able musicians to sing free of charge. For a small subscription of Rs. 20, people could hear at their own places all over India the sweet music of Mr. Pendharkar. He felt proud that he in his turn had rendered Mr. Pendharkar's name popular throughout India. The Company was not yet rich enough to pay the musicians and Mr. Dunstan expressed the hope that Mr. Pendharkar's example would be followed by others.

On behalf of his staff and himself, Mr. Pendharkar made a suitable reply in Marathi. He also thanked the Bombay public for extending their generous patronage to his Company and requested them to extend similar patronage when the Company returned to Bombay after a six months' tour through the Deccan, Hyderabad, etc.—A.P.

KING AMANULLAH'S VISIT

GOVERNOR CONGRATULATES POLICE COMMISSIONER

The Governor-in-Council congratulates the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the excellent organization and judgment which he displayed on the occasion of the visits of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan and Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin. The work of the officers and men who worked under the Commissioner [illegible] appreciated.

DEATH OF A BOHRA BUSINESSMAN

MR. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE

Mr. Shalebhoy Tyebjee died on Monday night at Surat at the ripe age of 76. Till two days back Mr. Shalebhoy was enjoying excellent health, but a sudden attack of cold developed into acute pneumonia, which proved fatal. By his death, Bombay loses a veteran businessman of repute and the Bohra community a benefactor.

Mr. Shalebhoy has been mainly responsible for the present prosperity of the firm of his name. It was under his wise guidance and practical leadership that the House attained its present reputation and achieved the name of the well-known Railway and Shipping Contractors in Western India.

He was a man of very broad ideas and firm principles. He had espoused the cause of education and social reform amongst the young Bohras and had contributed large sums towards the education fund.

FRIENDS MOURN THEIR LOSS

A public meeting of the friends and sympathisers of the late Mr. Salebhoy Tyebji was held on Tuesday evening at the Badri Mahal Mosque to express their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Mr. Salebhoy Tyebji. The meeting was well attended. The meeting after expressing its profound sense of sorrow passed a resolution sympathising with the members of the deceased's family in their sad bereavement. The Mullaji read the prayers after which the meeting dispersed.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During December last in all 1903 patients were attended to at these centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 1095 women, 457 children, 350 infants. 25 cases were admitted into the Hospital, the average attendance being 70.4. The total number of deliveries during the year beginning from April 1927 was 129. 25 expectant mothers were under observation.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, who is on tour in Sind, will leave Sukkur on the 7th January and will be at Larkana on the 8th and 9th, at Hyderabad from 10th to 11th, and at Karachi from 12th to 16th. He will return to Bombay on the 19th January.

RINGING IN OF 1928!

BANDRA HAILS THE NEW YEAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 2.

On the 31st evening the Fernandes Villa Sports Club held their Badminton Prize-distribution at Fernandes Villa, Sir Dominic Ferreira presiding.

Mr. A. Fernandes requested Mrs. Ferreira to give away the prizes which were as follows:—(1) The Fred Miranda Challenge Cup for Mixed Doubles to Miss Evelyn Esperance and Mr. S. Xavier, (2) The Fred Miranda Challenge Cup for Gents' Doubles to Messrs. A. Fernandes and J. D'Cruz.

Sir Dominic and Mr. Pereira then spoke a few words of encouragement to the members of the Club.

Then, the password "on with the dance" was given and couples—not a few in fantastic and gay costumes—glided along the floor to the merry tunes of Fox Trots, valses and Charleston. Then, at a concerted moment, the gathering formed into a circle and brought in the year 1928 with a vociferous "Auld lang syne."

The St. Cecilia's Orchestra earlier in the evening held a musical "soiree." Mr. D. E. Pereira delinated the progress of the Orchestra during the year 1927 and pointed out that the concert held on 4th December in aid of the Hospital Fund was a grand success. He hoped that 1928 would be adorned with greater achievements.

Mrs. R. Athoguias was heartily thanked for all the interest she had taken towards the Orchestra.

Groups of serenaders too armed with banjos and mandolines, sang along the roads hailing the advent of the New Year.

NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 3.

The Bandra Entertainments Committee held on St. Stanislan's grounds, athletic sports under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector, S.S.D.

All the events secured a large number of entrants and the judges and clerks of the course had a hard time The whole function was a very enjoyable one. The winners of the prizes are:—

Egg and Spoon Race (Miss Kitty Crookes), Chariot Race (Bon. Amara and J. Entiado), Sack Race (Percy D'Silva), Candle Race (Miss T. Fernandes), Fancy Cycle Race (Daniel Pereira), 100 Yards Skipping Race (Miss T. Mascarenhas), Boxing (William Vanderene), Obstacle Race (Cecil Henriques), Fancy Skipping (for junior) (Miss Margaret Crookes), Wheelbarrow Race (Percy D'Silva), Comedy Race (Roque Pereira), Fancy Skipping (for senior) (Miss E. McGill), Egg and Spoon Race (Miss Joanna D'Silva), Obstacle Race (Lewis Craste).

9 PERSONS KILLED

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT IN MINE LIFT

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

Gibbert Shaft of Champion Reef mine in Kolar Gold Fields was the scene of a tragic occurance on the night of Friday last, says a report to "Tamil Nadu," when an iron cord supporting a mine lift broke and gave way. The lift carried nine employees eight Indians and one Anglo-Indian. The lift crashed down to a depth of 3000 feet. When the authorities descended down the shaft, they found the ghastly scene. All the bodies were removed in a bundle.—Free Press.

MARKET STALL-HOLDERS' GRIEVANCE

PROTEST AGAINST MUNICIPAL ACTION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Municipal market stall-holders was held on Monday evening at 7-30 p.m. at Jariwalla Building, Nall Bazar. Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla presided.

Mr. Jhabwalla criticised the action of the Municipality in requiring the poor stall-holders to pay three months' deposit in addition to the present advance money. This caution, said the speaker entailed great hardship upon a class of honest traders who had owing to present depression of trade, to suffer heavy loss. If the Municipality persisted in its present policy, the stall-holders would be compelled to raise the prices of their commodities which would mean an increase in the cost to the consumers who are already heavily burdened with various taxes.

Mr. Jhabwalla also urged for a reduction in rent following the example of other municipal markets.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Russell of Liverpool lunched at Government House Bombay on Tuesday.

STEAMER'S PLIGHT NEAR BOMBAY

TOSSED ABOUT IN FURIOUS WAVES

URGENT NEED OF WIRELESS INSTALLATION

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Hon. Secretary, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, writes:—

"I with my friends who had been to attend Cutch People's Conference at Cutch Mandvi, was returning to Bombay by s.s. "Sarswati" of the B.I.S.N. Co. Ltd., on the New Year's day We left Cutch Mandvi at 10 a.m. and enjoyed the voyage till 5 a.m. the next morning. All of a sudden wind began to blow very heavily and waves began to swell and went upto mountain height. The passengers who numbered about 150, who were fast asleep, got up all of a sudden as the water came on the deck of the steamer. The sea was very furious and winds strong. The passengers were very much frightened and the pitiable condition of the women and children weeping and crying out for help was dreadful and pitiable. The Captain and the staff rose to the occasion and removed the luggage of the passengers to the protected hold below. The passengers were taken in the cabins and waiting rooms and everything possible was done to console them. The Captain slowed the speed and changed the ship to windward about an hour.

A TRAGEDY AVERTED.

Happily the storm subsided at 10 a.m. i.e. after six hours but not before many of the passengers had despaired of their safety. There was very little chance of receiving any outside help at such a critical time for want of the requisite wireless communication. This need is not so much felt on an ordinary occasion as it was felt during the last disaster of s.s. "Jayanti" and "Tukaram" although these boats were plying very near the Bombay coast.

What a disastrous tragedy would have taken place if the storm had not subsided in time. I therefore earnestly appeal to the Marine Managing Committee, recently appointed by Bombay Government in connection with the above said tragedy to look into the matter and insist upon all the steamship companies to have the wireless communication installed in all the passenger ships small or big sailing to great or small distances.

In fairness to the Captain Mr. Sheikh Kassim and staff of the s.s. "Saraswati" cannot but mention the ready and willing co-operation and help which they so kindly rendered to the passengers at the critical moment. We reached Bombay safely at 8 p.m. instead of 2 p.m. on Monday."

FOR THE RAILWAY BOARD

DR. MATHAI IN THE RUN

The "Sunday Times" understands that Government have now in consideration the early appointment of an Indian member to the Railway Board. Several names have been suggested, but it is most probable that Dr. John Mathai of Madras will be invited to serve on the Board. Dr. Mathai is an eminent authority on economic questions and lately served on the Indian Tariff Committee.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	19.65
To-day's Opening Rate	19.62
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	19.96
Difference	—.5)

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	10.52
To-day's Opening Rate	10.51
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.38
Difference	—.14

Broach Expectation ... Rs. 378-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London. Jan. 3.
Silver Ready	26-6-0
Lower	0-1-0
Silver Forward	26-5-0
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

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RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA, 62, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 4, 1928.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE PACT.

Of the achievements of the Madras session of the Congress the greatest by general consent is the unanimous adoption of the resolution on Hindu-Muslim Unity. Giving his impressions about this resolution and the session in general, Mahatma Gandhi observed: "The Madras session was a unique one, inasmuch as it seems to have laid the foundation of Hindu-Muslim unity. This I say, not because of the quality of the resolutions, but because of the manner in which they were presented and accepted. Pandit Malaviyaji's happy speech and the still happier response made by the Ali Brothers appear to me to be a good augury for the future. I was not privileged to be present when the scene of Maulana Mahomed Ali in ecstasy falling at Malaviyaji's feet and Maulana Shaukat Ali fanning him after he had finished his great speech took place; but it was described to me by the President of the Congress: it filled me with great joy and hope. I hope this spirit of cordiality and mutual trust will prove infectious and we shall be able to find such trust among the rank and file." We share Mahatmaji's hopes and trust that the Congress and the Muslim League, having given the right lead, will promptly take every possible step to persuade the country to follow the lead. Mahatmaji has rightly stressed the spirit behind the Unity resolution even more than the resolution itself. But, at the same time, it must be recognised that the resolution itself reflects that spirit and that whatever may be the shortcomings of the resolution as compared with an ideal settlement under ideal conditions, it is not only a great advance on the Lucknow Pact of ten years ago, but it is also the best possible settlement in the present circumstances. It would be easy to pick at this or that word or phrase or clause in the resolution but it is not quite so easy to suggest alterations that can secure the same measure of support that the present Pact has won. When Maulana Mahomed Ali, on the one hand, and Pandit Malaviya, on the other, shake hands over a Pact, it cannot be lightly altered. Wisdom consists in standing by the Pact, in making every effort to make it more and more popular and to insert improvements in it only after they have been proved acceptable to both the communities concerned. But at no stage should the present hard-won unity be in the least jeopardised.

A dispassionate study of the Congress resolution—unanimously endorsed by the Muslim League—will convince every nationalist that it marks a vast improvement upon the Lucknow Pact, by which the country is bound and will continue to be bound till the new one is substituted in its place by consent on both sides. So far as the political part of the Pact is concerned, its main features are the institutions of joint electorates, reservation of seats for Muslims in the Councils on the population basis, the grant of Reforms to the North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan, and the separation of Sind into an autonomous province. There has been little or no opposition to the grant of Reforms to the N.W.F. Province and Baluchistan, it being understood that in view of their strategical position from a military point of view, there would be special relations between these provinces and the Central Government of India. It would have been unfair and illogical for the rest of India to claim reforms for itself leaving these provinces in the lurch. The wise suggestion of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, made at the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, that simultaneously with Reforms an adequate system of judicial reforms should be introduced in the provinces, has been embodied in the new Pact. As regards the separation of Sind, it would certainly have been a dangerous precedent if there were no other grounds for separation than the interests of one community in the Province. But geographically, linguistically, and to some extent culturally, Sind is a separate province, at least as much as Karnatak or Andhra. The Congress recognised this fact and made it into a separate Congress Province even before the communal conflict began. It is on these grounds that Pandit Malaviya and the Congress as a whole, have accepted the formation of Sind, Karnatak, Andhra and Utkal into separate provinces. As regards the reservation of seats for Muslims in the Councils, it is certainly far from an ideal system and is admittedly a communal concession. But practical statesmen should ever bear in mind that they are not writing on a clean slate nor commencing a fresh sentence. They are, as Mr. Ranade often observed, adding to a half-written sentence. The principle of reservation can be, as that of separate electorates has been, only a temporary expedient. The proper way to judge the new Pact is to compare it with the old one. Judged from this point of view, it will be seen that the reservation of seats is only a continuance of the present position but that the new system of joint electorates is almost a revolutionary improvement. All things considered, the new Pact is, as Mr. Jinnah says, "the finest thing that can happen to the Mussalmans and to India."

The real trouble with the Pact is that after its inception at Delhi, few leaders made the necessary efforts to popularise it among the masses, not even after it was endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee. Hence, Mr. Jinnah has to admit: "I am not so sure that I am satisfied that a majority of Mussalmans throughout the country are in favour of it (the pact). That remains to be decided and it will be our business to try our best to make the people understand and convince them and to carry them with us." Similar attempts need to be made among certain sections of Hindus, however small. However, thanks to the Commission, a good beginning has already been made by the Congress and the League having unanimously agreed to the Pact. To popularise it is the all-important task before the leaders, as the success of the Pact is a condition precedent to the success of the boycott of the Commission, of any fight for Swaraj and of lasting peace in the country. The change of heart and the psychological moment that Mahatmaji has been expecting have come. We trust that as soon he is strong enough to resume his work, he will take his unquestioned place as the leader of leaders, re-unite the country as he did not very long ago and lead it to victory.

RESEARCH WORK IN INDIA

Two very distressing factors stand out in the discussions at the session of the Indian Science Congress which began on Monday at Calcutta. The first is the apathy of the Government of India towards schemes for the promotion of research in this country on an extensive scale and the second is the concentration of opportunities even for the limited amount of research work financially possible, to Government servants. When we say Government servants we mean, of course, the European members of the Covenanted Medical Service and the other technical services under Government. So far the children of the soil have not been allowed to take more than an elementary part in research work of any magnitude, however anxious the alumni of our Universities may be to come up to the standard reached in this direction by Western countries and Japan. If a Jagadish Bose, a P. C. Ray or a C. V. Raman has won international fame as a pioneer in research it has not been because of the abundance of State aid to help him in his efforts, it has been because he bravely surmounted the apathy and indifference shown to him by men, alien to the soil, who proceed on the assumption that India is their own preserve for investigating disease and problems of higher technology and that the Indian graduate is inherently incapable of rising to any position higher than that of a laboratory assistant.

But for the strenuous attempt to democratise control over Indian Universities which Indian educationists have been making in spite of the opposition of vested interests, even the little opportunity allowed to the Indian student to enter the field of research would have remained denied to him. We are sure Indian public opinion will enter an emphatic protest against the plea of Dr. Simonson that the Universities in India have become too democratic, and that "real power has been taken out of the hands of the professorial staff." In this Presidency, which finds itself in the parlous position of its University being deprived of even the little independence from Government it enjoys, by the new dispensation in the form of the Viceroy as "Visitor" whose advice it must accept, Dr. Simonson's statement will come as a rude surprise. And it can be safely asserted that no University in India is free to spend its finances in truly national interests, without the official bloc in the Senate obstructing such attempts. We agree with Dr. Simonson that State aid to research must be on a really generous scale if effective work is to be accomplished, but the popular representatives must have a voice, through the Central Legislature, of deciding on the general direction in which the funds from the Central revenues should be allocated for research work. If the State makes larger grants, for example, to the Indian Medical Research Fund Association, the public has a shrewd suspicion who will benefit by this financial generosity on the part of Government. It will be a number of Europeans in the I. M. S., with a solitary Indian added to the list of beneficiaries to avoid the whole thing being regarded as blatantly selfish. The Indian Science Congress has a number of Indian members. They will do well to emphasize in their deliberations at Calcutta what precious little chances the Indian student enjoys at present of entering the field of scientific and technological research.

TYRANNY OF ENGLISH

Presiding over the All-India Tteachers' Federation at Calcutta, Dr. C. V. Raman pleaded for, among other educational reforms, the use of vernacular as the media of instruction both in schools and colleges. This reform has been strongly urged by numerous recognised educationists before, more on educational grounds than national. For full self-expression is the first condition of full mental development and it is only in the mother-tongue that one can find the fullest self-expression. If it were otherwise, the countries of the world would have used as media of expression only the best developed languages of the world. But as a matter of fact every free country in the world uses the mother-tongue alone as the medium. India has to accept a foreign medium just as she accepts foreign rule for the present, under compulsion. But the claims of the mother-tongue are being fast recognised by the most eminent educationists. The "Indian Daily Mail" indulges in some cheap sneers at Dr. Raman's "crude" suggestion, saying that he "indulged in heroics in this connection and perhaps feels satisfied that he has carried the country with him." The paper adds: "It does not require much imagination to see to what a pitiable state education in our schools and colleges would be reduced if Prof. Raman's advice immediately to put a ban on English is acted upon." But Prof. Raman does not insist upon the immediate abolition of a foreign medium and numerous schools have already begun to use the vernacular medium predominantly. The Osmania University, Indian Women's University and the Gujarat Vidyapith have to a large extent dropped the foreign medium even in colleges. Bigoted orthodoxy stands in the way of speedier progress.

STUDENTS AND IDEALS.

An All-India Students' Conference was one of the thirty conferences or more that were held at Madras during the Congress week. Such conferences began in the Home-Rule agitation days of a decade ago and became more popular during the Non-Co-operation struggle. But all these years, the sudents' conferences have been, like most others, annual gatherings with little constructive work between the annual sessions. Presiding over this year's conference at Madras, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya referred to many of the handicaps that students labour under, such as the absence of varied educational facilities suited to their varied capacites and the uninspiring character of the work in most colleges. But even after entering life the students, said the President, would find themselves up against a peculiar difficulty, the struggle between their bright ideals and the not infrequent ugly realities. This struggle, however, is not peculiar to students or even young men. The struggle will go on to the end of one's life. That fact should only induce students, as the President observed, to cultivate such a genuine love and regard for pure ideals as to withstand the inevitable onslaughts on them in actual life. But the real trouble with most students is not that they are not idealistic or are too idealistic but they are not taught to stress the value of humble day to day work to feed and sustain their ideals. That is a weakness which students share with the seniors who have left the student age long behind them.

MEMORIAL TO HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

FEED HIS DEAREST CHILD.

(BY M. H.)

It has been the greatest misfortune of India to be deprived by death's cruel hand of one or other of her noblest sons precisely at a time when she required their services the most. Leaving apart the decade in which we lost the G. O. M. of India, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokale if we come to later times, we see that in the short space of seven years we lost four noble sons of India. Exactly on the day which we started the N. C. O. movement, we lost Lokmanya, that indefatigable fighter in the cause of India's freedom. As we were then coming into our own as a nation we could, though with the greatest difficulty, bear this loss. But hardly had three years passed than we lost Deshbandhu Das, whose need we even now feel at every step in our fight with the bureaucracy. It was only last year that one of our own countrymen perpetrated that most foul deed of assassinating a saintly person like Swami Shradhanandji. Only one year more and we have now been deprived of another of India's noblest sons, Hakim Mohamed Ajmal Khan. Any nation in this world would find it difficult to bear this loss, let alone India who is fighting for freedom and who stands in the greatest need of leaders like those mentioned above. In every case her loss has been irreparable and no proof is required for this as we see that the gaps caused by the deaths of these men remain unfilled to this day. In the present case also India's loss has certainly been irreparable and God knows how long it will take to recover from it.

INDIA'S DUTY.

It has been our tradition as it is with all the nations to raise memorials to great men in a manner worthy of their work. It goes without saying that in the present case also we owe it to our departed leader to raise a memorial worthy of his name. As a matter of fact a fitting memorial to all these martyars in the cause of India's freedom would be to achieve freedom or Swaraj for India for which they strove all through their lives. But till that time comes and we succeed in our object, and Swaraj is established in India we have to do something else to commemorate their sacred memory. What we have to keep in mind while raising such memorials is that besides being a source of keeping their memory alive in our minds, they should also prove a help to us in our fight. It is really gratifying to note that we have put that idea into practice while raising memorials to Lokmanya and Deshbandhu. In the case of Lokmanya, we started the Tilak Swaraj Fund, while in that of the Deshbandhu, we raised another fund to popularise Khaddar and Mahatmaji has almost succeeded in putting the All-India Spinners' Association on a firm basis. In the case of Swami Shradhanandji, efforts are being made to raise funds and utilise them for bettering the lots of the untouchables. It is in the fitness of things that we have done this. As All-India leaders, it was necessary that the memorials we raise to commemorate their services to the country, should be of an All-India character. In all the three cases mentioned, the memorials are of that character and worthy of names of the great patriots to whose memory they are raised.

Now comes the question of raising a memorial to Hakim Ajmal Khan. In his case too, the memorial must be an All-India one and secondly, it must be of a national character. Again, it must be in a place where he was born, where he spent the best part of his life and where he is resting now after his death. Taking all these things into consideration, it seems that fortunately, we have got in Delhi an institution which if we put it on a firm basis would satisfy all those conditions and would be a fitting memorial to Hakim Sahib. It is the Jamia Millia Islamia—National Muslim University or Hakm Sahib's "dearest child" as Dr. Ansari puts it.

The events of last seven or eight years in the history of our country have convinced us that whatever change may take place in our tactics, our ability to achieve Swaraj and to preserve it after its achievement depends upon our ability to complete the constructive programme laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. This programme as it is demands from us four things: Achieving Hindu-Muslim Unity, popularising Khaddar, removal of untouchability and spreading of national education. As to the first and foremost in importance of these items, that is, Hindu-Muslim Unity.

(Continued on Page 11.)

PROPOSED BOMBAY SMALL HOLDINGS ACT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The proposed "Bombay small holdings Act" has raised a storm of protest throughout the Presidency. Meetings are being held daily even in small villages or for groups of villages, and resolutions, requesting Government to withdraw the bill are being unanimously passed. It would indeed be well if Government should withdraw the bill. The object of the Bill may be good, but if passed in its present form or even with some alterations, it will ruin the small land-holders. At any rate the second part of the Bill ought to be altogether omitted. If necessary the first part may be considerably modified and passed into law. The Council may simply enact that the Collector may appoint Taluka Committees of official and non-official members to fix standard units of land for different villages or groups of villages, which can be profitably cultivated as separate plots and below which no fresh fragmentation would be allowed in future, the present fragmentation remaining as it is. The Committees should have discretionary powers so that they might take the locality and the varieties of crops into consideration when fixing the standard unit. The Collector may be authorised to hear appeals from dissatisfied villagers. All necessary precautions should be provided in the Act to attain this end. In the Konkan, for instance, even a quarter or one-eighth of an acre will suffice as a standard unit for the rice crop. As a matter of fact no enactment in this connection is needed in the Konkan Districts where it is more convenient and profitable to cultivate small pieces owing to the general unevenness of the ground and the necessity of draining the fields for ploughing. The lowest piece is drained and ploughed first and those above it in due succession, so as to allow the ploughed fields to retain sufficient water. Consolidating small pieces to form them into a large field to be ploughed with iron or steam ploughs is not practicable in the Konkan, as the levelling and manuring would be very costly. The late Mr. Babaji Gopal, Civil Engineer and Architect of Bombay, possessed large plots of cultivable lands at Awas in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District. Some years ago he tried his best to make use of iron ploughs, but was unsuccessful in his attempt. The excessive sub-division of land complained of is also not quite true as regards the Konkan, where the co-shares generally divide their ancestral property in such a way as to make the cultivation of their holdings in no way inconvenient or unprofitable. Mr. Keatinge and Dr. Mann, former Directors of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, had in view only their experience of the Deccan villages, and none about the Konkan, when they advocated the prevention of excessive sub-division of land as a means of improving agriculture. Manuring the lands sufficiently will be the proper means to increase the yield, but the agriculturists are too poor to purchase costly manures. Provivision of sufficient grazing ground will enable them to keep mere cattle, which formerly formed the chief source of manure. The Forest regulations and the Government's desire for increased land revenue have now come in the agriculturist's way to maintain sufficient heads of cattle. The first part of the present Bill in a much modified and acceptable form may do some good.

The second part of the Bill is much objectionable and likely to give rise to great discontent. It proposes "to demarcate an area in which fragmentation has proceeded very far and to remodel it into holdings which are of a size which can be profitably cultivated and to return the remodelled plots, as far as possible to the original owners, compensating with cash payments those who will get no land in the consolidated area by reason of their original holdings being too small to entitle them to a new plot." The consent of two-thirds of the holders of plots and not less than half of the owners of land in the area affected is, according to clause 31 (1), necessary for a consolidation scheme, but such majority will be easily available, since the greater numbers of land-owners in a village consists as a rule of sowkars and big land-lords, who will not fail to combine to have the smaller holdings added to their own portions. The ruined owners of smaller portion may be compensated by money but of what avail will such compensation be to them? The money will be soon spent. In the Kolaba District out of a total number

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Wide Gap.

How shadowy are the chances of the Simon Jury acquitting India, the prisoner in the dock, of the crime of not having shown a spirit of loyalty to the humbug of Dyarchy can be seen in the suggestions which even a British Liberal journal of charitable indications towards India makes while emphasizing the "wide gap" between what Indian politicians demand as a minimum and "the maximum which the British Parliament could at present be likely to concede." The "Manchester Guardian" makes much of this point in an editorial on the Statutory Commission and gives Indian politicians the threat that neither the Simon Commission nor any other Commission would be justified in recommending an advance towards "true responsible government" unless it has "satisfactory assurances that Indian politians meant to work the new constitution in loyal co-operation with the Central Government." This was the very language used by British politicians and the British Press when the Montford Reforms were introduced. Nearly a decade of protest on the part of India against their utter unworthiness has not disillusioned Britain about the impossibility of fooling India by presenting her with the camouflage of "parliamentary" advance. The lesson should not be lost on India.

Telling Phrase.

While Shaffian tactics at Lahore have caused a sorry exhibition of the disunion in the ranks of Muslim leaders in the Punjab who had the chance of coming into line at this critical hour in India's political destiny with nationalist Muslims in other parts of India, at Calcutta the All-India Muslim League under the inspiring and courageous guidance of leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sir Ali Imam, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub and Mr. Jinnah has succeeded in showing that the large mass of Muslim opinion stands by the principle of the boycott. Mr. Jinnah used a telling phrase in his final exhortation to his co-religionists at the conclusion of what he rightly described as "the most eventful session" of the Muslim League in the history of India. He warned his audience that "while Jallianwalla Bagh was a butchery of so many human bodies" the announcement of the Statutory Commission was "a butchery of our souls." "It postulates," he declared, "our utter incompetence for self-government. It is worse than Jallianwalla Bagh." Those Indians who are willing to accept this humiliating position that they are confessedly incompetent for self-government may give evidence before the Simon Jury, but they will do so at the peril of losing the respect and sympathy, of their countrymen.

Quotations.

When will Anglo-Indian scribes, inte on the hopeless pursuit of convinci subjects nations of the British Empire th the British Commonwealth was not foun ed on "burglarious" intentions realise t unwisdom of quoting Gallic upholders the British methods of exploitation? there is one Andre Siegfried who can quoted with approval by the "Times India" for having said that Britain "the broker of commerce", there others, French publicists, and Fr travellers who have made a special st on the spot of Britain's work and Br policy in Asia and have exposed hollowness of the claim of British perialists that the Empire spells pro for subject nations. M. Maurice Pe, who wrote a series of illuminating ar in the "Revere des deux Mondes" e time ago after a tour in practically a e countries of Asia, puts his finger, ad ing to a French critic, precisely ote "open sores" of Britain's Empire. se sores are to be found particularly in a.

No Humanitarian Basis.

Writing in the first number the "Review of Nations", M. Felix yi emphatically asserts: "The British mpire exploits by sheer force of mi its Asiatic possessions. The Empire a formidable machine for enrichme but every "humane" thought is absent rom this expert administration. The ommercial and economic system of the glo-Saxons, in spite of its being recogn as a materially efficient organisation the Continent of Asia, has not succe in creating the only stable basis for pires —the affection of subject peoples it." The Congress President when he rred to this organisation as playing a ari ous role was uttering a sentiment ced by every unbiassed publicist Latin origin who in his travels in the Efinds that the ideals of Liberty, Equa and Fraternity which the Latin rac are supposed still to cherish are ered not good enough for "subject pe" in Asia.

SIMON INQUEST.

Entire Boycott Supported.

DON'T BE MISGUIDED BY REACTIONARIES.

APPEAL TO MARWARIS

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 3.

The Hon. Seth Govinddas has issued the following statement to the Press appealing to the Marwaris to boycott the Simon Commission:—

I am much surprised to read the views of the Marwari Association, Calcutta, cooperating with the Simon Commission. I know that the Marwari community has not as yet directly taken any leading part in the political activities of the country, but they have never been against the popular movement. On the other hand, they have indirectly supported practically all political activities. As such, non-cooperation movement was indirectly yet effectively supported by this community. They also stood by the Swarajya Party candidates at the time of their first election. It was chiefly due to the support of Padabazar Marwaris of Calcutta that Mr. S. R. Das could be defeated by a Swarajya Party candidate in the elections of 1924. Further in my own province in the last general elections, support from Marwaris was one of the chief reasons why I could succeed in returning the majority of Swarajist candidates.

PREMIER CONTRIBUTORS.

It is also noticeable that in contributing subscriptions for the national and beneficial activities in the country, the Marwaris were the premier contributors. It is, therefore, a matter of regret and shame that the Marwari Association of Calcutta should at this juncture advocate and appeal to this community to cooperate with the Simon Commission in the teeth of all communities and political parties boycotting it. All the members of the Marwari community though few they are, who have so far taken an active part in the country's political activities, notably Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla, are in favour of the boycott. The Marwaris as a community are commercialists and industrialists. As such their attention is drawn to the fact that the recent Industrial Congress which met at Madras under the presidentship of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah have given a unanimous verdict for boycotting the Commission. I appeal to my Marwari community that they should not be misguided by the reactionary opinion of the Marwari Association of Calcutta, but should join hands in the entire boycott of the Simon Commission.—Free Press.

"ADI HINDUS" FOR BOYCOTT

RESOLUTION PASSED AT PUBLIC MEETING

CAWNPORE, Jan. 3.

At a public meeting of the representatives of the Adi Hindus of the Cawnpore District, a resolution was adopted strongly advocating the boycott of the Statutory Commission on Reforms in the best interests of the community.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD BOATMEN ON STRIKE

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

A piquant situation has arisen in connection with the Annual Magh Mela out of the strike of Allahabad boatmen. A tax has been imposed on all boatmen plying in the Sangam. They have retaliated by refusing to ply their boats on the big bathing days. Attempts are being made to reach a settlement.—Free Press.

JUDGMENT IN GUDDIGUDUM RIOT CASE

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

Mr. Staples, Sessions Judge, Nagpur, delivered judgment to-day in the Guddigudum riot case in which six Hindus were being prosecuted on charges of rioting and murdering one Mahomedan during the last Hindu-Muslim riots here. Four of the accused were sentenced to transportation for life and two were acquitted.—A.P.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT ANSARI

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

A special meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta convened this evening to consider the question of presentation of a civic address of welcome to Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress, was postponed.

The Mayor said that Dr. Ansari had already left Calcutta. He added however that Dr. Ansari would be back in about three or four weeks' time for Congress work when the question would be considered.—Free Press.

DR. ANSARI ON NON-VIOLENCE

WILL IT CONTINUE TO BE INDIA'S CREED?

REPLY TO BIRKENHEAD'S IMPERIALISM

In an interview with the special correspondent of "The Englishman", on his way to Calcutta from Madras, Dr. Ansari, speaking on the "Independence" resolution of the Congress, said:—

"Non-violence is the creed of the Indian people to-day. I do not know what will be the creed to-morrow."

The resolution, he added, was a reply to Lord Birkenhead's "Imperialistic" action. He could not say at present what further action the Indian people would be forced to take.

FURTHER ACTION

INDIA'S REPLY TO TORY CABINET

Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress on his way to Calcutta, had a discussion with me in the train to-day, on the three principal Congress resolutions—the boycott of the Commission, Hindu-Moslem unity and the declaration of complete independence as the goal of the Indian people, says the "Englishman's" correspondent wiring from Vizagapatam on December 30.

I asked him as to how they would force recognition of their independence by the British Parliament.

Dr. Ansari said: How did Ireland force recognition of their independence?

I told him that they could not compare India with Ireland which resorted to violence and bloodshed; whereas the policy of the Indian Congress is non-violence.

Dr. Ansari replied; "Non-violence is the creed of the Indian people to-day, I do not know what will be the creed of the people to-morrow. We have been forced to declare our goal to be complete independence in reply to Lord Birkenhead's Imperialistic action, and I cannot say now to what further action the Indian people will be forced to take by the Tory Cabinet."

Speaking on the boycott resolution, I said: Well, the Congress passed it unanimously and the Moslem League at Calcutta would probably do the same, but the League sitting at Lahore, was not expected to follow suit.

Dr. Ansari said if the League at Lahore decided to co-operate with the Commission, it would not matter much. He knew it to be a fact that some Mahomedans and non-Brahmins would go before the Commission. It would not affect the people of the country as a whole, as those going before the Commission would represent only a small minority. I next asked him if they could urge on the non-Brahmins to boycott the Commission, adding that when India had self-rule before the Mahomedans came to this country the non-Brahmins were even in a worse plight. They were not allowed to read the Vedas or other shastras. They were not allowed in public schools.

Dr. Ansari replied: "All that is painfully true. But with regard to the Commission I shall tell you the same thing as I had told the Raja of Panagal. Whether the non-Brahmins go before the Commission or not they will not get anything separately. If anything is to come out of the Commission it will be for the whole of India and the entire people of India. Parliament will not give anything separately to any particular community or Province."

CONGRESS RESOLUTION AND COUNCIL WORK

MADRAS CONGRESSMEN'S ATTITUDE

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

A number of members of the Madras Legislative Council coming from the Andhra Districts, says the "Hindu" have expressed doubts as to the desirability or otherwise of the enforcement of the resolution of the Madras Congress on the Simon Commission so far as it relates to the Council programme.

It is believed some of them feel very keen about their bills to amend the Andhra University Act coming in the next sitting of the Council and that their enforced absence from the Council at this time would be detrimental to the objects of the bills moved by members of the Congress Party. To ascertain the opinion of the Congress Party as a whole, Mr. Sami Venkatachellam, their leader, has circularised as to the procedure to be adopted in giving effect to the resolution of the Congress and as to whether they should apply to the Working Committee for exemption.—Free Press.

"COOKING UP" EVIDENCE

WHAT EXCHANGE OF VIEWS MEANS

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S CIRCULAR

OFFICIALS NOT TO CRITICISE POLICY.

Col. Mulvany has initiated the public into the mysteries as to how records are got up to show that State prisoners were doing well and well looked after etc., etc. A Government Circular has been issued with "instructions for the guidance of Government Servants who are called upon to give evidence before Royal Commissions," says the "Sunday Times" of Lahore. Is this preparing the ground for the coming Statutory Commission? The instruction is: "In giving such evidence he (the Government servant) must not criticise the policy or decision or the Secretary or any Government in British India." Government servants are further required by the Circular to "avoid all criticism of the policy, decision and methods of Government."

criticism of the policy, decision and methods of Government" that are the subject-matter of enquiry by the Statutory Committee!

Confidential.

Government of Bengal,
Appointment Department,
Appointment.
Circular No. 12395-A.
Calcutta, the 10th November, 1927.

The attention of the Local Government has recently been drawn to the necessity of issuing instructions for the guidance of Government Servants who are called upon to give evidence before the Royal Commissions and other Public Committees.

2. The general instructions on the subject are contained in Rule 21 of the Government Servant's Conduct Rules. This rule, it will be observed, does not apply to evidence given before Statutory Committees with powers to compel attendance and the giving of answers, nor to evidence given in judicial enquiries. The occasion, however, on which Government servants are called upon to give evidence before Statutory Committees in public, are few and far between and in judicial enquiries, the evidence that is admissible is strictly limited by the Evidence Act. Normally, therefore, the evidence given by Government servants is to be governed by the provisions of the rule referred to above, the second paragraph of which runs as follows:—"In giving such evidence he must not criticise the policy or decision of the Secretary of State or any Government in British India." On a recent occasion the provisions of this rule were completely ignored and the policy and decision of this Government were subjected by officers, serving under it, to public criticism much of which was based on ignorance or misconception. Further, unjustifiable allegations and charges were made against various officers and departments of Government.

3. In future, Government servants, in giving evidence before Commissions or Committees must strictly comply with the provisions of rule 21 of the Government Servants Conduct Rules and avoid all criticism of the policy, decision and methods of Government. Further, they must abstain from all public criticism of the policy or methods of their own department and other departments of Government of officers serving thereunder. Care should be taken too, when giving evidence, to avoid all misrepresentation of fact or of law and not to make hasty generalisations which are based on insufficient data. Nor is it proper to make complaints in public regarding matter which Government or the head of the department concerned are competent to deal.

(Sd.) W. D. R. PRENTICE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Memo No. 12396—442A,
Dated, Calcutta the 10th November, 1927.

(Sd.) H. T. BARRET,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Copy forwarded to the ..... for information and necessary action.

(Sd.) H. T BARRET,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

INDIA GREATLY POPULAR IN GERMANY.

VERY EAGER FOR RESEARCH.

PROF. LUDERS INTERVIEWED.

"True, there is some chance of misunderstanding about the statements I made some time ago to Mr. Tarak Nath Roy," remarked Dr. Luders, the eminent Berlin Professor of Sanskrit, when interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." "What I actually meant was," he continued, "that after the twelfth century right upto well-nigh the sixteenth century scholarship in India seemed to decline. There was very little original work and for a period it was, in fact, at a standstill. I was not at all referring to modern scholarship in India."

Q:—Could you give some idea as to what you find here, in India, at the present?

A:—"I am greatly impressed by the very eager desire for research, I found in the South, in Madras and particularly in Chidumbarum. Mr. Nil Kant showed me what was being done latterly in Tamil and Sanskrit scholarship. And, the "Journal of Oriental Research" may be mentioned as an example after the new awakening. It has a good future. Chidumbarum has made a great impression on me. I have recently been to Poona. And there again, I found, during my week's stay, great progress.

A UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT.

The Mahabharata undertaken with the assistance of Dr. Sukhtantkar is in itself a sound testimony to Indian scholarship. It is of monumental importance. If it is carried on, as it is now, it will be unique as an achievement. I have as yet seen very little of the rest of the country. I cannot, therefore, say much about it. But I am gratified with what I have already seen.

Q:—Did you visit the Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal?

A:—"I wanted to. But the Mandal was closed on account of the Bank holiday."

Q:—What would you suggest, Professor, for continued co-operaton between scholars in India and those in the West?

A:—"Well, I think if the German Universities could help competent graduate scholars to come to India they would find here assistance in material they cannot naturally hope to find in Germany. At the same time, if the Universities in India could help them by engaging their services for teaching modern German they would in return benefit. The German schohlars would not demand big salaries. The teaching of German as you know is a great necessity for Indian students, particularly students of science, national history and similar subjects. I find that scholars here write the things written in Germany, say twenty years ago. That is not their fault. They have been kept unfamiliar with important modern researches."

Q:—What is it in Sanskrit literature that particularly appeals to scholars in Germany?

A.—The "Upanishads" without doubt. But Buddhism is also coming in popular favour. India, you know, is at present in Germany a very popular theme. Every aspect of its ancient civilisation, art, philosophy, religion is receiving immense attention.

Q:—Have you anything to say to the younger scholars in this country?

A:—"I have, as I told you, known their great eagerness for research. India has, in many ways, nurivalled record of civilization. It once colonised over half of the Asian Continent. What could be more inspiring than the task of interpreting that noble civilization for the benefit of the world and the future?"

Dr. Luders is delivering a series of lectures, shortly, at the University, from the 5th instant to about the 11th instant. It is expected that he will also address the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. He will leave after that for Calcutta and the North and leave India in April.

NOVEL FORM OF SATYAGRAHA

PASSENGERS INSIST UPON THEIR RIGHTS

PREVENT TRAIN FROM STARTING

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

A novel form of satyagraha seems to have been practiced last night by passengers who left Madras (Egmore) by the Trivandrum Express. It seems owing to heavy rush of passengers, many people bound for distant places like Tinevelly and Madura found themselves without accommodation. They boarded two carriages reserved for military men from St. Thomas Mount, a suburban station. The Divisional Traffic Superintendent and other railway authorities asked them to vacate the carriages. They refused and the carriages were then detached by the authorities whereupon the passengers are reported to have laid themselves down across the line in front of the engine, thus preventing the train from being started. They were then allowed to occupy the same two carriages and the train commenced journey after a delay of two hours. The train was again delayed at St. Thomas Mount where room had to be found for the soldiers. The difficulty was solved only by sending two extra carriages from Egmore.—Free Press.

PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL

DEEPLY TOUCHED BY MESSAGE OF WELCOME

CAWNPORE, Jan. 3.

The Secretary of the local Hindu Mahasabha has received a message from His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal acknowledging the message sent on behalf of the Sabha to His Highness extending welcome to him on the occasion of his visit to India. His Highness in his message says that he was deeply touched by the welcome extended and he also offered grateful thanks for the message sent on behalf of the Sabha.—Free Press.

COUNCIL TREATED WITH SCANT COURTESY

APPOINTMENT OF LAW COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

Mr. Justice Venkatasubba Rau, says the "Hindu," has resigned his membership of the Madras Law College Council as a protest against the procedure adopted by the Government of Madras in appointing a successor to Mr. Arthur Davies, as Principal of the Law College. The College Council had unanimously recommended the name of Mr. T. V. Muthukrishna Iyer, a senior member of the Madras Bar for the principalship. But this recommendation was set aside by Government who appointed Mr. M. Ratnaswami, Principal of the Pachiappa's College to succeed Mr. Davies. It is believed that Government in thus acting, did not even communicate the reasons for rejecting the recommendation of the Law College Council.—Free Press.

NEW DAILY PAPER FOR EAST BENGAL

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DACCA, Jan. 1.

The delegates are returning after attending Congress and Conferences and are yet not certain whether this year's sitting will have more effect than before.

The journalists living in East Bengal are engaged to form an association of their own in order to safeguard their interests. It is understood that a first class English Daily Newspaper will be published from here in April next.

To connect East Bengal with Calcutta the Dacca Aricha Railway scheme will shortly be taken up which will facilitate journey within a short time all over India.

NATION'S LOSS.

Death of Hakim Ajmal Khan

APOSTLE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

MORE TRIBUTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

SURAT, Jan. 2.

A public meeting was held yesterday at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, with Mr. Dayaljibhai in the chair, to mourn the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan.

It was indeed a gratifying scene to witness the Hindoos and Muslims of this City, assembled together, after a long time of communal troubles.

The meeting was largely attended by members of both the communities.

The resolution giving expression to deep and profound sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Hakim Saheb, characterizing the occurrence as a great national calamity, was moved by the President of the Municipality and the meeting passed it, standing and in deep silence.

A fund for the benefit of the Tibbi College was also proposed to be started shortly, and the President requested the audience to help the fund as best as they can.

MUSLIM MEETING IN SURAT

SURAT, Jan. 2.

The following condolence telegram has been sent by the Anjumane-Islam of Surat on the sad death of Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi to his wife.

"Anjumane-Islam Surat sympathises with you and family in the bereavement on the calamitous death of Hakim Ajmal Khan. Musalmans of India lost a real leader in him. His services to mother India will ever be remembered by her children.

APOSTLE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

"This general meting of the Jamiat Islamia Hind expreses its deep feeling of sadness and sorrow at the untimely death of Masihul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb the great Indian patriot, the great benefactor of mankind and the great champion of national cause and the apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity—and regards his demise as a great calamity to Islam and to the country. The Jamiat prays to God to grant him peace and patience to his relations."

CONDOLENCE FROM BROACH

HANSOT (Dist. Broach), Jan. 1.

The news of the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb was read lure with greatest anxiety and sorow amongst all the sections of public on Friday. Both the bazaars were closed at once and a meeting was held under the presidentship of Kazi Badrudin Sahib. Many people had assembled to respect the great hero.

The following resolution was unanimously passed and sent to his family:—

This meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans of Hansot expresses their extreme sorrow and condolences on untimely demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb and pray Almighty for his peace and patience to his family in their bereavement.

IN MEMORY OF HAKIMJI

TIBBIA COLLEGE TO BE STARTED IN MYSORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 3.

A grand public meeting was held last night under the presidentship of Mr. Modi Abdul Gafoor to condole and grieve the death of Masihulmulk Hakim Ajmal Khan. Resolutions of sympathy were passed. It was also resolved to start an Anjuman Tibbia in the Mysore State in the name of Hakimji.

VAIDS AND HAKIMS TRIBUTE.

BENARES, Jan. 3.

At a joint meeting of the Vaidyas and Hakims of Benares, prayers were offered to grant peace to the soul of Hakim Ajmal Khan. Yesterday morning, all shops of Hakims and Vaidyas were closed as a mark of respect to the departed Hakimji. At the Gyanvapi mosque, after prayers, sweets were distributed.—Free Press.

NEW RECORD AT LONDON CLEARING HOUSE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—The grand total of bills, cheques, etc., paid at the London clearing house in 1927 established a new record, having amounted to 41,550 million sterling. The previous highest was for 1925 when the total was 40,437 millions sterling.—B.O.W.

"ENTIRE MISCONCEPTION OF FUNCTIONS"

LORD SINHA TO THE RESCUE OF SIMON SHOW

FOOTING OF PERFECT EQUALITY ASSURED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

"I have noticed that the Congress has passed a resolution that the goal of India is complete independence, but I do not suppose many people will regard it seriously. I believe the Congress itself meant it only in Pickwickian sense", said Lord Sinha in a press interview.

"I understand," he said, the whole opposition to the Simon Commission is based upon the ground that it is not a Round Table Conference at which the representatives of India will meet the representatives of England on a footing of equality. I have already said several times that this is due to entire misconception of the functions of the Commission. The Prime Minister has said almost in so many words that it is intended to be a conference in which representatives of Indian legislatures will meet English representatives on a footing of perfect equality. It is called Commission because the Statute provides for a Commission and not for a Conference. The Commission is not a judicial body and Indian representatives will not appear before it in the sense that witnesses appear before a judge in Court.—Free Press.

CAUSE OF BOYCOTT MOVE

"MISUNDERSTANDING AND MISREPRESENTATION'

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Misunderstanding and misrepresentation of Labour's attitude to the Simon Commission has contributed to decisions by responsible Indian leaders for the boycott of the Commission, says the "Daily Herald" in a leading article. "We earnestly suggest that the negative attitude of boycott is most unlikely to help forward the immediate progress of India towards self-government." The paper urges Indians not to ignore Labour's declaration of its policy cabled on 24th November and the fact that the decision of the Labourites to serve on the Commission was made only after the fullest and most earnest deliberations. It also urges Indians to "be little more realistic in their interpretation of their slogan about "getting Swaraj by our own strength" and concludes with expressing the hope that the views expressed at the recent conferences in India may yet be modified.—Reuter.

"REBELS" FLEE TO MOUNTAINS

U. S. REINFORCEMENTS CLASH WITH SANDINO'S MEN

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Managua.—The American reinforcements marching on Quilali came into conflict with General Sandino's men, and five marines were wounded and one killed. The rebels fled to the mountains. The American aeroplanes bombed the rebels registering direct hits and it is believed there were numerous casualties. A feature of the fighting was the accuracy of the rebels' anti-aircraft fire.—Reuter.

U S. MARINE CORPS TO LEAVE FOR NICARAGUA

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Washington.—Five officers and 150 men of the Marine Corps will shortly leave for Nicaragua from New York. A detachment of 250 marines arrived in Nicaragua in December. The Navy Department states that the insurgents in the battle on 2nd January appeared better trained than usual in Nicaragua and were armed with rifles, machine-guns and dynamite bombs. The battle lasted an hour and twenty minutes and the insurgents were driven off.—Reuter.

AMOUNT OF TREASURY BILLS SOLD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Controller of Currency issues the following communique:—

The total amount of Treasury bills sold during the week ending 30th December was Rs. 9,45,000, of which Rs. 9,30,000 were three months' bills and Rs. 15,000 six months' bills. There were no discharges during the week. The total amount outstanding was Rs. 53,84,15,000 which included Rs. 30,93,80,000 on account of the paper currency reserve.—A. P.

Lakshminarayan Mukherjee, principal accused in the case in which he along with two others is charged of having misappropriated Rs. 1,50,000 from the Central Bank of India, surrendered himself to the police. He was enlarged on bail on Tuesday.—Free Press.

TRIBAL RAID IN IRAQ

INHUMAN ATROCITIES

SERIOUS POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES FEARED

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Baghdad.—Indignation is increasing throughout Iraq over the atrocities committed by Faisal Dawish, leader of the Mutair tribe of Nejd, who made a further big raid on the Iraq tribes recently, this being the third raid within six weeks. News coming from the desert shows an unparalleled ferocity of raiders, who put every male inncluding babies in arms to sword, seize many thousands of animals, and left the miserable remnant of women to die of hunger. The tribes raided are mainly harmless shepherds. News of this raids trickles across the deserts late for effective action by Royal Air Force All the nomad Arabs are now panic-stricken including the great Anzab tribe stretching across the desert route to Syria.

The raids reveal the weakness of Ibn Saud's regime which is now confessedly unable to control the tribes which were its original mainstay. Faisal Dawish appears to be in open rebellion against Ibn Saud, who has so far been unable to control him. Unless effective measures can be devised immediately to punish the rebels, political consequences in Iraq will be serious.—Reuter.

"FIGHT FOR LIFE IN MID-AIR"

BROWN SNAKE IN "RED ROSE"

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

The "Rangoon Times" publishes this evening the following telegram received to-day from Captain Lancaster who is flying to Australia on the "Red Rose":—

Shortly after leaving Rangoon I was dumb-founded to see a snake of a brown colour appear from under Mrs. Miller's seat. I tried to kill it by stamping on it, but failed and it wriggled through into Mrs. Miller's cockpit. She did not lose her head at all, but took out the front joystick and killed the snake. It was literally a flight for life in mid-air. It is a coincidence that Mrs. Miller's hostess Mrs. L. Tait of Dawbong jokingly said before we left Dawbong: "Look out for snakes." After the death of the snake we settled down to a comfortable flight to Maungmagan and landed perfectly on a very narrow strip of sand about nine miles from Maungmagan which was the only landing place owing to high tide.—A. P.

FATE OF 'DAWN.'

A SCHOONER CAPTAIN'S STORY

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Portland, Maine.—Captain of the Nova Scotia schooner which has just put in reveals the probable fate of aeroplane "Dawn" which was attempting a trans-Atlantic flight. He says that on the evening of 23rd December, off Cape Cod, the officer on watch distinctly heard a muffled roar of an aeroplane engine suddenly grow louder and then a loud splash like a heavy body dropping into water from a great height.

He adds that it would have been impossible for anything but a sea-going vessel to live in the mountainous seas that prevailed then. It is probable that "Dawn" attempted to alight near the schooner, but sank immediately.—Reuter.

SIR W. MARRIS ARRIVES AT ALLAHABAD

LAST VISIT TO THE CITY BEFORE RETIREMENT

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

Sir William Marris, Governor of the United Provinces arrived at Allahabad on Monday afternoon to pay his last visit to the capital city of his province, before retirement. During his stay at Allahabad, His Excellency will hold a divisional darbar and perform the opening ceremony of the "Marris Hall," of the building of the Agra Province Zamindars' Association.—Free Press.

ROYAL AIR FORCE IN INDIA

TWO NEW SQUADRONS TO BE ADDED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

It is understood that as the outcome of decisions reached about a year ago, two new squadrons are being added to the establishment of the Royal Air Force in India. The necessary orders have already been placed, and the addition will probably be completed within the next two years. The machines will be of the very latest type, and provision for expenditure on the new squadrons will be made in the next army budget.—A.P.

DELHI DECORATIONS

FACILITIES FOR INDIAN ARTISTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the enclosed information, received by me from the Department of Industries and Labour, New Delhi, about the further facilities granted to Indian artists and the details of the space available for their paintings, in an early issue of your esteemed journal.—Yours, etc.

KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL,
Hon. Sec. Prize of Delhi Committee.
Villa Vasant,
Santa Cruz, Jan. 23.

It has now been decided that in addition to the domes and ceilings in the Secretariat buildings at New Delhi, flat wall spaces in those buildings will also be available for painting.

EXTENSION OF DATE.

The date by which the small scale designs or cartoons are to be submitted by the artists to the Government of India has now been extended from the 1st February 1928 to the 1st March 1928, so as to enable artists to come to Delhi and to inspect personally the spaces available for decoration in order to satisfy themselves in regard to the lighting and other particulars. Artists intending to do so should communicate with the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, New Delhi.

PAYMENT FOR CARTOONS.

A sum of Rs. 650 will be paid for each set of cartoons or preliminary sketches which are approved by the Committee. This sum is intended not only as remuneration for the work done on the cartoons, but also to cover any expense incurred by an artist in visiting Delhi and no further travelling or halting allowances in connection with the cartoons will be paid by Government. The rate at which payment will be made for the final decoration will be settled after the Government of India have had an opportunity of conferring with the artists whose cartoons have been selected by the Committee.

ROOMS AND AREAS FOR DECORATION.

The following are the rooms and dimensions of the rooms meant for decoration for which the preliminary cartoons from the artists are invited:—North Block Centre Part—Post Office Room opening off great hall, upper part of walls and vaulted ceiling (area 1,457 sq. feet). 2. North and South Blocks-Tower wings. Two (similar ones in each block) exedra opening into Government Court Pendentives and dome (area 510 sq. feet each). 3. South Block Centre part-Lobbies North and South of Conference Room. Upper part of walls and domes—Two sets three domes each (area 4,400 sq. feet) i.e. 2,200 sq. feet each set of three domes. 4. North and South Blocks—Entrances between pavilions facing Government Court. Four similar domes—Two in each bloc (Area 144 sq. feet each). Only one of those four domes is available for painting. 5. North and South Blocks—Common circular office stairs. Three in each block. Dome over stair well (area 431 sq. feet each). 6. North and South Blocks—Main stair cases next exedra courts. Upper part of Walls and vaulted ceiling over stairs. There are four separate stair cases like this. (Area 3,062 sq. feet for each stair case). 7. South Block Centre part Lobbies E and W of Conference room dome and Pendentives. (Area 1,280 sq. feet i.e. 640 sq. feet each). 8. North Block Tower Wing First Floor.—The Law Member's Room-Plaster Frieze and cove above wood panelling. (Area 1,317 sq. feet). 9. North Block Centre Part First Floor—Two similar tiffin Rooms, lunches and vaulted ceiling. (Area 1,714 sq. feet each). 10. South Block West Wing—Main Stairs up to first koor. The saucer domes over the staircase. (Area 1,200 sq. feet).

INDORE NOTES.

ALL INDIA RAJPUT CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 31.

Sirdar Yadevrao Holkar, the ex-Maharaja's uncle last week, waited on the Diwan with a request to engage his England-returned son, Mr. Shripadrao Babasaheb Holker, in State service. Mr. Shripadrao was sent to England by his father when a boy, and was there for fourteen years. He is now qualified as an engineer having received sound practical training in architecture. He has, however, no university degree. The Diwan, it is reported, expressed his regret to Sirdar Yadevrao Holkar and said he was unable to do anything for his son as he had no academic degree in engineering. He advised the father to try outside the State for his boy and suggested that his young son should try to stand on his legs and not depend on State patronage! It would be so gratifying to see young Shripadrao make a name for himself in Khalsa territories. H. H.'s relatives, however, qualified, are not encouraged in Holkar State. No Dhangar is occupying a higher post in the State. All the stipendiary councillors are either Delhi Banias or Brahmins. It is sincerely hoped that when the young Maharaja takes the administration into his hands, something is done for his relatives, who are neglected! Will the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, look into this matter?

HEIR-APPARENT OF DEWAS SENIOR.

Strange stories are current at Indore about the heir-apparent of Dewas (Senior) State. The Prince Vikram Singh, Nana Saheb Maharaj, is this week to be seen at Indore. On the 21st December last he suddenly left Dewas and took protection of the European political officers in the Indore Residency. Since the Prince's marriage last year the relations between the prince and his father, H. H. the Maharaja Tukoji Rao of Dewas have not been pleasant. The Yuvraj is an intelligent young man studying in the Christian College at Indore and will shortly be appearing for the B. A. examination of Allahabad University. From information received, I hear this wedding of the Prince has interfered with his studies, which is causing great anxiety to his father, who is eagerly desirous that the heir-apparent should become a graduate. Some say that intrigues are afloat, and the young Prince wishes to see his mother, Shrimant Akka Saheb Maharaja of Kolhapur who is living separately from her husband. The Chief of Jut Abba Saheb Duffle, the father-in-law of the Prince, was at Indore and had an interview with the Dewas Maharaja. The Political Agent of Malwa also visited the Maharaja Saheb. The annual party given to the Residency Officers, in honour of the Maharaja's birthday during the Christmas week has been abandoned.

ALL-INDIA RAJPUT CONFERENCE.

During the Christmas week Indore presented a very lively appearance on account of the All-India Rajput conference. In the neighbourhood of the Indore Railway station tents were pitched for the encampment of delegates from all parts of India. Volunteers of the Rajput Maha Sabha were seen very active, meeting the visitors. The Conference was held on the 29th and 30th instant in the Edward Town Hall of Indore, H. H. Maharaja of Rutlam presided on the occasion.

On account of ill-health, H. H. the ex-Maharaja Tukoji rao Holkar, had to break journey with his followers at Port Said, and is expected at Colombo on the 31st instant. The ex-Maharaja's party consists of his brother-in-law, Sirdar Bolia Sab, and his A.-D.-C. Jadhav and huzarias, including his favourite Nathoo. A Hindi paper has given out that H. H.'s party is also accompanied by an American lady who is a cinema star. Mumtain Bahadur K. B. Purandare the Household Officer of the State, with the officers of the personal staff of the ex-Maharaja, have proceeded to Colombo to meet the ex-Maharaja. The State authorities have made arrangements to accommodate the ex-Maharaja at Burwaha Durya Mahal Palace.

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING BY BOMBAY SARASWATS.

The 29th Anniversary of the Saraswat Samuha was held on Sunday. Many leading members of the community were present.

After prayer and welcome song by Mr. Nagarker and his friends, the President of the Samuha. Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar traced the present growth of the Samuha from its small beginnings, and, having compared its present development with its modest genesis referred to the happy blending of the mature experience of the senior members of the Samuha with the enthusiasm of the younger members thereof and, God Willing, he believed, that the Samuha had a bright future before it.

The President then called upon the Secretary to read the Report.

In their report, the Secretaries very strongly recommended that the Samuha ought to subscribe towards some Dailies, Weeklies, Magazines and Periodicals, which are a temptation to the members to attend the Samuha regularly and without fail, and, which must eventually result in creating in them a genuine attachment for the Samuha.

"On the 20th of August 1927 was celebrated" the report informed "the anniversary of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, when we had in our midst many a distinguished guest, Mr. Wasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, the ex-Chief Judge of Baroda, was the main speaker of the day, and, in a most instructive, interesting and lucid speech he gave us the benefit of his personal impressions, first-hand knowledge and information regarding the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang."

Towards the end of November 1927, we hit upon the idea of celebrating the Anniversary Week in quite a different fashion from the previous year. The chief item of our programme was athletic sports, which were held under the joint auspices of the Saraswat Samuha and the Young Men's Sporting Club.

Our sincerest thanks are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar for consenting to preside on the occasion of the Athletic Sports in spite of his diverse engagements.

The second item of our programme was "Children's Day."

The proceedings commenced with a welcome song by a member of the Troupe of Prof. Deodhar's Indian School of Music. Thereafter, a scene from "Shaha Shivaji" was enacted by Masters Khote, Patkar and Laud and, this was highly appreciated by those present on the occasion. The President then in a short speech exhorted the children to emulate the example of great men like Dr. Bhau Daji Laud, Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Mr. Justice Telang, and Mr. Chandavarkar who had passed before, and, of Mr. Justice Madgaokar and Mr. Justice Patkar who were living, so that, with such shining lights before them as their Guide they too may aspire some day aspire to become equally great if not greater.

Thereafter prizes in the shape of toys were distributed to children under 12.

A big Christmas Cake with the best wishes for Happy New Year to the kiddies from an anonymous donor was then cut by the President amidst loud applause and the same was distributed according to the wishes of the donor amongst the kiddies present there."

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Cape Town.—At the close of to-day's play in the test match England had made 412 for 8 wickets. Wyatt was not out with 76.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Lisbon.—Death has occurred of João Belo, Minister for Colonies.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Cape Town.—England resumed their second innings to-day in second test match and at tea time had made 339 for loss of five wickets. Sutcliffe and Tyldesley contributed 99 and 87 respectively.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Their Afghan Majesties' arrival in London has not yet been definitely fixed but it will be about the end of February. Their Majesties will go direct to the Buckingham Palace as the guests of King George. King Amanullah will visit the industrial centres before leaving England.—Reuter's Special.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

When Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court took his seat on the bench this morning Sir Charles Alston and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru offered the congratulations of the Bar on the conferment of K.C.I.E. on his Lordship in recognition of his services as President of the Back Bay Committee.

Sir Grimwood thanking them said that although the work on the Back Bay Committee was labourious it was simple and he received great help from the Industries Department of the Government of India who presented a thoroughly well prepared case and also from the Government of Bombay. He also praised the candour of the witnesses in deposing to their connection with the work of the Back Bay Reclamation.—A.P.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

After hearing the strong appeal by Mr. Sastri, the South African Indian Congress unanimously adopted the resolution assuring the Union government on its behalf and also on behalf of its constituent bodies, namely, the Transvaal Indian Congress. The Cape British Indian Council and the Natal Indian Congress that they will stand by and generally honour the agreement arrived at between the Indian and Union governments at Cape Town in the spirit in which the agreement was conceived and declaring that they will not tolerate any illicit entry of Indians into the Union. The motion for discussing clauses was put to vote and carried there being only two dissentients.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Washington:—The French Government is studying the United States' memorandum regarding the new Franco-American arbitration treaty to replace the Elihu Root treaty which expires next February. It is suggested that the preamble of the new treaty shall declare the policy of anti-war while the document itself shall provide that all disputes (except domestic or those affecting a third power or arising out of the Monroe doctrine) shall be submitted to the Hague Court. The proposals are regarded as a model for arbitration treaties with other nations including Britain where it is learned in London they will undoubtedly receive favourable consideration.—Reuter's Special.

BERAR POSTAL UNION'S FOURTH SESSION

MR KHAPARDE PRESIDES.

P. O. SUPERINTENDENT RECOMMENDS INCLUSIVE UNION

AMRAOTI, Jan. 1.

The fourth session of the provincial branch of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union commenced here yesterday under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, member of the Council of State. Mr. E. T. Dias, Superintendent of Post Offices, East Berar, in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee, suggested that efforts should be made to bring about a conference with a view to effect the unification of all classes of postal and R.M.S. officials in one well-organised body. The amalgamation of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union, the Postal Officers' Association, the All-India Postmen's and Lower Grade Officers' Association, and the Central Administrative Officers' Association should, therefore, receive very serious consideration. Mr. Dias also referred to the grievances of postal workers in respect of such questions as the time test, split duty, grant of local allowances, etc.

TEAM WORK NEEDED.

Munshi Abdul Rahman read Mr. Khaparde's presidential address, owing to the latter's indifferent health. The address stated that in the recent revision of salaries, the minimum pay of clerks in this circle had not been raised at all. The disparity in the percentage of selection for grade appointments between postal and telegraph departments, it continued, was inexplicable, and the differential treatment in the matter of local allowances between Postal and other Departments of the Local Government was anomolous. The President referred to the need for suitable office and house accommodation for postal workers, to the grievances of R.M.S. workers, and to the working of the time test. He recommended the formation of a small Committee representative of the workers to arrive at a satisfactory time-test. In conclusion, the President advised the gathering that nothing but team work produced results and that soft words and hard arguments were the best weapons.—A.P.

LONDON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

DEMAND FOR SPANISH CURRENCY

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—A feature of the London foreign exchange market to-day was the demand for Spanish currency which was being bought on expectants of the early stabilisation of the pesta. The rate consequently dropped considerably.—B.O.W.

COMPULSORY CLOSING OF SHOPS

"DORA" REGULATIONS TO BE REVIVED

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A legislation to enforce the principle of the compulsory closing of shops at fixed hours as aid down in the Dora. (Defence of Realm Act) regulations during the war time are recommended in the report of the committee issued to-day. The committee recommends the closing of shops at hour eight in the evening, except on late days (generally Saturdays) and weekly half-holidays. The principal changes proposed from the regulations in force are permission to sell confectionary and tobacco at places of entertainment until the end of performance, sale of tobacco at public houses while the latter are open and also at restaurants after meal.—Reuter's Special.

INFLUENCE OF INDIAN WOMEN

SIR A. CHATTERJEE ON, NEED OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION

LONDON, Jan. 2.

"Women in India exercise far greater influence at home than in any country in the world with which I am acquainted" declared Sir Atul Chatterjee speaking at the Head Mistresses Conference on the education of women in India. He added "their influence outside the home although not so obtrusive is still very powerful. Politician, administrator or professional man who neglects influence of Indian women at home and abroad must be a complete failure in his profession". He laid stress on the importance of education of Indian women, regarding which he mentioned, it was badly needed in connection with the question of raising the age of marriage and also to provide occupation for widows who did not remarry.—Reuter's Special.

LATE HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

KARACHI MOURNS LOSS

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

A huge public meeting was held here last night to mourn the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon presided.

The meeting passed a resolution supporting the appeal made by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to preserve the favourite institute of Hakimji at Delhi.

The meeting constituted a committee to collect funds for the Jamia Milia.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon made fervant appeal to the meeting to sink their communal differences and pay true homage to the memory of a great patriot by unsullied efforts to achieve national solidarity.—Free Press.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT SURAT

SURAT, Jan. 2.

A meeting largely attended by both Hindus and Muhammadans was held here yesterday evening under the auspices of the local Congress Committee when a resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the sudden death of Hakim Ajmal Khan. Several speakers paid glowing tributes to the deceased and appealed to members of both communities to follow his example and sink their existing differences. The President of the meeting appealed to the audience to contribute to the Fund for the benefit of the Tibbi College with which Hakimji was connected.—A. P.

NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA.

TWO MORE ARRESTS

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

M. Krishnamurti, a member of the Gandhi Ashram, Sitanagaram and a brother of Mr. M. Annapurniah, editor of "The Congress" along with another Satyagrahi from Mangalore offered satyagraha this morning at the Neill Statue by throwing clay balls.

Both of them were immediately arrested and are now in the lock-up.

It is understood they will be produced before the Police Commissioner for remand to-morrow when cases of Ramal and Jagannatham arrested previously for the same offence will come up before the Magistrate.—Free Press.

MADRAS COUNCIL CONGRESS PARTY

MEETING TO BE CONVENED SHORTLY

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

A meeting of the Congress party of the Madras Legislative Council, will be convened shortly, says the "Hindu",—to decide the steps to be taken to give effect to the clause in the resolution of the Madras session of the Indian National Congress on the boycott of the Simon Commission, relating to work in councils in view of the early meeting of the councils, and regarding select committees on important bills.—Free Press.

MR. IYENGAR ENTERTAINED

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Before assuming the editorial charge of the "Hindu" Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar M.L.A. was presented with an address by the staff of the "Swadesimitran" at an entertainment got up in his honour yesterday by them.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar assured the gathering that as the editor of the "Hindu" with enlarged opportunites made available to him he would continue to serve the country to the best of his ability with the same zeal and devotion as heretofore.—A. P.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

A MOVE FOR PROTECTION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Representatives of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association and the Indian Chamber of Commerce met Mr. R. J. Duff, the Chairman of the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation, Bombay, this afternoon at a conference held at the Chamber Hall to consider ways and means of strengthening the position of Indian Insurance Companies.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, in welcoming Mr. Duff, stated that the task before them was to formulate what they wanted by way of legislation, to protect Indian companies from unequal competition offered by foreign companies, carry on propaganda, and impress upon public bodies like the Calcutta Corporation, the duty they owed to Indian insurance companies, and upon Indian banks and other business companies the need for support.

Mr. Duff appealed to merchants and insurers generally of Calcutta to assist companies of their own country.—Free Press.

BEHAR GOVERNOR AT CUTTACK.

CUTTACK, Jan. 2.

H. E. the Governor held a durbar this morning and presented sanads and badges of titles. His Excellency received and replied to addresses from the Cuttack District Board, the Orissa Peoples Association, the Orissa Landholders Association, the Orissa Muhammadan Association and the Orissa Domiciled Bengalee Association.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO SWIM STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR

MISS GLEITZE UNSUCCESSFUL AGAIN

LONDON, (Via Rugby), Jan. 2.

Miss Gleitze, the London typist, just faild to-day to swim the Straits of Gibraltar. This was her second attempt. She left Tangier in a tug for a point west of that place being accompanied by the British Consular representatives to act as independent witnesses. Entering the water at 3 o'clock in the morning she was sighted more than halfway between Tangier and Gibraltar at noon. Later she was reported only one mile from Tarifa, southern most point of Gibraltar and was expected to land there. Eventually, however, news was received that Miss Gleitze had had to abandon the swim, the sea having become very choppy. Six hours after Miss Gleitze had started another English girl Miss Hudson began an effort to swim the straits starting from Alcazar, east of Tangier. British Consular representatives were, in her case also, in the accompanying tug and precautions had been taken of having expert shots aboard in case of sharks attacking the swimmer. Later reports stated Miss Hudson was making good progress.—B. O. W.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES INUNDATED

FEARFUL DAMAGE DUE TO EXTENSIVE FLOODS

LONDON, Jan. 3.

From the Moorland streams of Devon to the rivers in South Wales, the Midlands and the north country including the Thames and all waterways within 24 hours have become raging torrents, confirming the fears of extensive floods. Thousands of acres have been inundated, and houses have been hurriedly abandoned by occupants who were rescued with difficulty. Several feet of water on main-roads are isolating towns from railway stations. Numerous cattle have been drowned. Only trees along the banks indicate the normal course of many rivers.—Reuter.

ROADS F THROUGH-OUT COUNTRY

RY. TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED

LONDON, Jan. 2.

"Rather mild" is now a feature of the weather reports but "mildness" has taken the form of persistent rain. Snows are rapidly melting with the result that the flood peril threaters to be equally serious as the snow hold-up. The Automobile Association said to-day that they had received reports that roads were flooded throughout the country and Lakes had formed in Sussex and other home counties where snow had been deepest, and their dimensions were increasing.

Subsidences are reported on some railways interrupting the traffic. The travellers on sunken roads formerly choked by drifts are now exposed to the danger of miniature avalanches from the banks of the Thames rising rapidly.—Reuter's Special.

"RED ROSE" LEAVES RANGOON

RANGOON, Jan. 2.

Mrs. Keith Miller and Captain Lancaster started from the Kyauksan Race Course for Tavoy at half past eleven. After staying at Tavoy overnight they will leave for Victoria Point to-morrow and then proceed to Taiping and Kuala umpur.

Captain Darward of the Air Survey Company and some Europeans including a few ladies were present when "Red Rose" left.

It will be recalled that "Red Rose" while flying from Akyab had a forced landing at paddy fields in Dambaung owing to piston rod having broken. A new piston was sent for from Calcutta and after it had been fitted "Red Rose" flew to Kyauksan Race Course yesterday.—A. P.

WIRELESS ON THE TRAIN

A SUCCESSFUL RADIO EXPERIMENT.

Among the passengers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Christmas Tour de Luxe was Mr. V. A. M. Bulow, Chief Engineer of the Indian Broadcasting Co., Ltd. Mr. Bulow took with him several wireless sets with a view to obtaining first hand information as to the reception of the Broadcast Programme at considerable distances.

The special de Luxe train left Colaba at 10-15 p.m. on December 25rd and stopped for a few minutes at Dohad some 300 miles from Bombay and the carrier was heard but no modulation. A a matter of fact Mr. Bulow did not expect to obtain any daylight results at that distance but listened as a matter of interest.

The next opportunity for listening was at Bhawani Mandi some 500 miles from Bombay and here a portion of the Indian Programme was heard.

At Sawai Madhopur Junction where a ten minutes stop was made round about 11-30 p.m. a dozen or so people on the platform were able to hear quite clearly the well-known Carols, "While Shepherds watched," "The First Nowell," and "Good King Wenceslas."

Without detailing the reception at each of the places where attempts were made to listen, it may be said that quite good results were obtained at New Delhi (730 miles), Agra (670), Udaipur (430) Ajmer (540) and Ahmedabad (295). Perhaps the best reception of all was at Udaipur where the programme was listened to between 7 and 8 p.m.

It may be of interest to know that Mr. Bulow was using sets of the superheterodyne type which did not require any outdoor aerial. No opportunity offered to throw up an outside aerial but a resident of Phulera (580 miles), who was on the train in an official capacity, informed the company that he obtained excellent results with his four valve set using an outside aerial.

Mr. Bulow is satisfied that listening, at least as far distant as 800 miles or so, from Bombay, is quite a sound proposition during the cold weather. Calcutta station was listened to at times but the strength of this station did not compare favourably with Bombay and moreover it faded badly. Possibly at places in another direction, Calcutta would be superior to Bombay.—A.P.

KNIGHTHOOD TO DEAD MAN

SOME FEATURES OF HONOURS LIST

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Rugby.—Pathetic interest attaches to the announcement in the Honours List that a Knighthood had been conferred on Alderman Doctor James Robinson, formerly Lord Mayor of Cardiff. Dr. Robinson died on Saturday last at the age of sixty. He had given devoted service to local affairs and in particular was keenly interested in health matters. The name was retained in the Honours List as an act of consideration for the widow who on the grant of letters patent will become Lady Robinson.

BARONETCY FOR PUBLIC SERVICES.

The "Daily Chronicle" says Mr. James Caird who is made a Baronet for public and philanthropic services recently contributed anonymously £100,000 sterling towards securing for the nation the Macpherson collection of maritime prints and towards the restoration of Nelsons shipe, flagship "Victory" and the sister ship "Implacable". The Macpherson collection contains twelve thousand books, prints, paintings and atlasses and is said to be the only complete sea history of the English speaking race.

EMPIRE BUILDER IN AFRICA.

Sir Frederic Lugard's peerage is regarded by the press as the crown of a great career as Empire builder and administrator in tropical Africa which began in 1888 when he commanded a Volunteer Force in Nyasaland against the Arab Slave raiders. Later he organised the administration of Uganda and subsequently as High Commissioner in West Africa effectively occupied and settled Northern Nigeria with minimum of fighting. He became Governor General of the two Nigerias which he amalgamated in 1912 following a short period as Governor of Hongkong and he retired seven years later. His unrivalled knowledge of the African Native questions highly qualified him for position as British Member of the League of Nations Permanent Mandates Commission which he had held since 1922.

Scholarship, art, music and medicine are well-represented in Honours List and two journalists received Knighthoods.—B.O.W

INCREASE IN BANKERS' ACTIVITIES

IMMENSE TURNOVER IN SHORT LOAN MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Very gradual recovery and expansion of trade in some industries, large movement of funds in connection with Government finance and immense turnover of money in the short loan market are ascribed as principal causes.

"Apart from depression caused by coal dispute) for a large increase in the bankers' clearing house activities in 1927 compared with 1926. The grand total amounted to a new record of 41,000 million sterling being 2.7 per cent. increase over the normal year of 1925. The new issues in 1927 at 315 millions showed an increase of 84 millions over 1926 while the growth of stock exchange business is reflected in total of 3,980 millions on settling days which exceeded that of 1926 by 33 millions and that of 1925 by 240 millions.—Reuter's Special.

SECOND TEST MATCH

ENGLAND'S HUGE SCORE OF 220 FOR 1 WICKET

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Cape Town.—South Africa resumed their first innings to-day in the second test match in a cloudy weather before 8,000 spectators on a true wicket, and were all out for 250 runs, the principal scorers being Morkel (36) Deane (41) and Nupen (39) not out. Freeman took four wickets for 58, and Hammond three for 53. The M. C. C. then entered on their second venture, and had made 220 at the close of play for the loss of one wicket. Holmes scored 88 and Sutcliffe was unbeaten with 92.—Reuter's Special.

EARLS OF MAYO AND MUNSTER DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Deaths have occurred of the Earl of Mayo and the Earl of Munster—Reuter's Special.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Arabic paper "Alfath" of Cairo (Egypt) has a cordial message to give to whole of the Muslim world, that recently, there has been established in Cairo, the Young Men's Muslim Association.

There was really need for it, and still our world does badly want many such associations of which the Islamic countries do fall short hopelessly. Some years back one Y. M. M. A. was born here in Bombay, but the spirit of growth is dead in it.

Egypt is a lucky country, and they are wise people—the Egyptians. Whatever they apply their hands to, they mean it to last as a broad-based solid truth. Likewise it is strongly hoped that, the newly-found Y. M. M. A. in Egypt, will have a world-wide prominence, for, the "Alfath" has it, that the Association is founded by men of letters and substance, and they mean it to give a permanent standing.

If the young Muslims of Egypt are backed by the Islamic youth as a whole, soon there will come a time, when many a Y. M. M. A. will see the light of day, and grow in healthy abundance, for love and peace to dwell in. All such associations, to whomsoever they may belong, either to Christians or Chinese, are essentially meant for peace and progress within their own domain, which if fortune favours may expand as wide as humanity itself. The success of such an association as the Y. M. M. A. is, depends chiefly on its aims, and their elasticity in being worked out. The simpler the aims the greater is the possibility of their being carried out to success, and ever stranger does grow a well-organized body of young men; and so is the Y. M. M. A. in Egypt. Its aims are beautifully simple, there is nothing extraordinary and fantastic about them. It has four aims as given by the "Alfath", and they are as follows:—

1. Publishing Islamic literature on ethics.
2. To make efforts to create ideas that would coincide with the modern age.
3. To endeavour to do away with the differences between the various Mohamedan sects existing to-day.
4. To take all that is good in the civilizations both of the East and the West.

This Y. M. M. A. aims at a sort of brotherhood and friendship between all the Islamic youths of the world, who are at present, really cut off from, and quite ignorant of, each other's existence.

The four aims with which the Y. M. M. A. has been created embody the need of the day, the need of the Muslim world; and they plainly explain themselves to us.

Ours is a house divided—the fold of Islam is losing its sweet peacefulness, for, the scores of sects in us have poisoned our unity, and our ignorance of the real teachings by the great masters of ethics in Islam has played greater havoc with us than floods and earthquakes ever do. We the Muslims in the different parts of the globe need to be in communication with each other, and there should exist between us a sort of mutual friendship and relationship. Meeting once a year, in Mecca, for Haj, does not create in the Muslims the sense of relationship, as it ought to do, and it is rare that one makes friends of others there. A Hajee from India returns home, without creating a single friend (in its true sense) of a person from Java or Morocco. Those who assemble there, in Mecca, for pilgrimage, are expected to become well acquainted with, and friends to many a Muslim of other climes. If going to Haj and making friends there, is a bit hard task, there is a simpler way than that, and it is communication. And the best way to communicate is through the medium of an association such as the Y. M. M. A. is. There are no associations in the Islamic countries, and there is no way open for a Muslim of China to be in friendly communication with a Turk.

If only there would spring forth many a Y. M. M. A. in different countries, and communications exchanged between them, the Muslim youth of the world would come closer to each other, know each other, and establish a kind of sweet and peaceful relationship among themselves. Then alone can peace and joy be found on earth as the poets dream it.

Humanity always dreams of a Messiah to come, and give it peace. The promised deliverer, I hope, should never come as one who has flesh and blood. We do not require an individual person to come as our saviour. Our Messiah should be not a human-being but a human-thought. Every age has a thought of its own, and the ideal thought, the best of the human thought, the essence of many a healthy thinking-brain is its real Messiah.

There must come to us a new thought—divine, that would kill in us the sense of local patriotism, and create instead of it the passion of universal patriotism. One mind alone cannot create the Messiah of a thought. Many associations are required, and many co-operative thinkers, to create a real modern thought, on which would depend the future of the world.

What is the ideal thought of to-day, let the young men think it out. This age must produce its own ideal thought, otherwise, where is the use, and what is the purpose of the millions of men living on earth to-day? Should they all perish, and leave back nothing like the spirit of the age? The Christians alone as a whole are busy in right earnest, to find out for themselves the ideal thought—the spirit of the age, and they are far advanced of the others in their quest. The Muslims of the world, too, are bound in the name of God and religion to seek out their ideals, and the spirit of age hidden in them. They have to find the Messiah of a thought, and the first-best way of life for themselves. The Y. M. M. A. is for them the last-best way to reach up to their first-best in life, and what this first-best should be, is to be decided by the Muslim world.

So I appeal to the young Muslims here in India to see that the Y. M. M. A. of Egypt finds its friend in a Y. M. M. A. of India.

Not one, but we need many such associations for us here. Where are we young men to go, after all, to have a pleasant society for us, to take refuge after a disturbed mind. The Y. M. M. A. of Egypt, I think, expects all Islamic countries to lend it a helping hand, by establishing such associations within their own circles as would carry out its aims.

I hope those young men who are interested in the aims of the Y. M. M. A. of Egypt, will please establish connection with it, and try to make it a broad and wide success; taking it to be their own association.

Those who wish to have information about the Y. M. M. A. in Cairo, would please write to it to the following address:—"Alfath" Newspaper, Shariel Isthinaf, Cairo, Egypt.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. K.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

JETTY WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS

MEN'S DEMANDS CONCEDED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Calcutta jetty workers' strike which began on 10th December last, involving about 1,500 men, ended to-day. The men resumed work on the authorities agreeing to concede to most of the demands of the strikers.—Free Press.

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INDIAN INSURANCE CONGRESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was gratifying to see for the first time in Bombay on 15th December a representative gathering of responsible men carrying on various branches of insurance. Of course each branch has its own requirements and remedies for progress, but we to-day find that all are agreed on one point and that is the necessity of mutual association of persons connected with all classes of insurance and this gathering is the proof positive of the necessity of such organization.

For the present, we met here only to support the idea to convene an All-India Insurance Congress or Convention, call any name you like, to afford an opportunity of getting together to exchange the views and discuss how best to stimulate the cause of insurance in India. There are bound to be differences of opinion on its details, but we as businessmen, can find ways and means to agree on general principles and leave the details to be worked out by particular branches concerned.

Every one acknowledges the usefulness of organization and I think, we as insurance men know the value of organization better than any other men of business. We see all around us the growth of institutions for the advancement of every important line of trade; even the mill-workers and workmen are organising themselves into unions and societies and every one connected with insurance will agree that we have met together not too early. I, therefore, heartily suppport the idea of the organisers of this meeting to invite all insurance men from all parts of the country to our city and maintain its reputation as the first city in India, so that we may all meet together and discuss what practical steps we should take to popularise insurance in the country and create better understanding between the public and the Indian institutions carrying insurance business. There are many things to be said about the standard and moral of thousands of men engaged in this business, but we leave these points to be discussed by the proposed Conference.

We trust companies in Bombay will lend liberal support and make this function a success so as to pave the way of better understanding and fellow feeling among the insurance men in India.—Yours, etc.,

C. G. FOZDAR.

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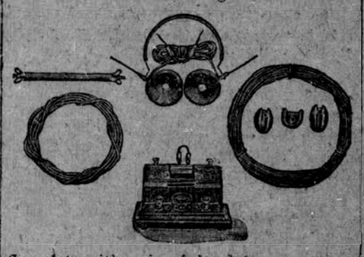

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'BOYCOTT SIMON COMMISSION'

INFERIOR STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

PT. H. KUNZRU JUSTIFIES LIBERAL RESOLUTION

POONA, Jan. 2.

Addressing a public meeting under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha, on Sunday night, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, M.L.A., explained and sought to justify the Liberal Federation's resolution for the boycott of the Simon Commission. He first dealt with the objections of those who hang back from the boycott movement on the ground that the boycott is not worth while and may even be mischievous unless it is unanimous. Pandit Kunzru argued that those who argue thus do not realise how widespread the boycott movement has become already. He pointed out that all the non-communal parties, the Hindu Sabha, most of the prominent Moslem politicians, and the enlightened and advanced section of taluqdars have joined the movement already. The lecturer appealed to the Brahmins of the Deccan to take the initiative in bringing about a reconciliation between themselves and the non-Brahmins by giving the latter the assurance, if they required it, that the reservation of seats for them in the legislatures will be continued in any new constitutional arrangements made unless they are prepared to give up such reservation in the larger interests.

DEPRESSED CLASS ATTITUDE.

Speaking with reference to the attitude of the depressed classes to the Simon Commission, he observed that the Commission could do very little indeed to improve their social status, and he appealed to the other castes to do their very best to admit untouchables to all the privileges they themselves enjoy.

INFERIOR STATUS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kunzru next dealt with the arguments of those who held that the Committees of the Indian legislatures to be associated with the Commission were being given equal powers with the Commission itself, and that for that reason, there was no need to boycott the Commission. He stated that the Indian Committees contemplated by the Labour members of Parliament, who went the farthest in meeting Indian wishes, remained very far removed in status from the Commission. Mr. MacDonald insisted with as much emphasis as Lord Birkenhead that the Indian Committees should not report to Parliament, which, meant that they could confer as much as they liked with the Commission, but could not participate in the formulation of recommendations. Pandit Kunzru expressed profound surprise that the Responsivist leaders had, in their manifesto, made proposals which fell far short of the desired equality in this regard.

RESPONSIVIST PROPOSALS.

Pandit Kunzru continued that the proposals made by the Responsivist leaders could well be accepted by Sir John Simon but the Responsivists themselves believed that the Commission was sure to refuse those demands, exceedingly moderate as they were. It was therefore all the more surprising that the Responsivists were emphatic on postponing the boycott of the Commission till the Commission had formally said "no" to their demands. Messrs. Aney and Moonje were however to be found already in the boycotters' camp, and perhaps, it would not take long for Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar to join them there.

Finally, Pandit Kunzru examined the position of those who considered that nothing would be lost by their pleading their case before the Commission, though its personnel was unsatisfactory. He observed that no positive advantage will result from the Commission in the existing circumstances, whereas actual harm may occur by their participation, inasmuch such participation will enable the Government to say that an impartial body which had sympathetially examined every claims had come to the conclusion that the existing powers of the legislatures could not be extended.—A. P.

BOYCOTT THE COMMIISSON

LEADERS ADDRESS CALCUTTA MUSLIMS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

A meeting of local Muslims organised by the Khilafat Committee, Maulana Azad presiding, adopted the Independent resolution and the resolution urging boycott of the Simon Commission passed by the Madras Congress.

Dr. Kitchlew declared that so long as he was the Secretary of the Muslim League he would do everything to prevent Mahomedans from appearing before the Simon Commission.—A. P.

"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER

PRESS APPRECIATION

The "Nava Kal" writes:—

The Special Congress Number of the "Bombay Chronicle" is a beautiful production full of articles on political, scientific, social and art questions. Among other articles, the articles of Sir Jagadisha Chandra Bose, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, Mr. Desai, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Mr. Satyamurti, Dr. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Iyer, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Mr. Jogiah, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Dr. George Nundy, Mr. P.R. Lele deserve a special mention. Besides, it contains a good number of interesting and attractive pictures. On the frontiecpiece, is printed a coloured picture which adds to the usefulness of the Number. Looking to the material it contains, the price of As. 8 fixed for the Number is quite moderate.

"Maharashtra" of Nagpur writes:—

"Bombay Chronicle", the popular nationalist daily of Bombay, has issued a Special Congress Number containing a good variety of readable articles from well-known writers like Bhai Saklatvala, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Sjt. Satyamurti, Hon. Mr. Dada Saheb Kharparde, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Dr. Cousins and a few others. The art section of the Number is equally attractive. We wish long life and prosperity to this daily.

"Tantakar" of Ville Parle writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle", the popular leading Nationalist daily of Bombay, has this year issued a Special Congress Number containing a variety of articles written by writers of note. It is full of attractive pictures. The selection of articles and photos is admirable and the price of As. 8 only is simply nominal and suitable to all pockets.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" has on the occasion of the Madras Session of the Indian National Congress published a Congress Number which is full of numerous pictures and photographs as well as articles by well-known writers on politics, history, art etc., Sir J.C. Bose, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. Saklatvala, Dr. H. S. Gour, Mr. Mitra, Mr. H. P. Desai, Capt. G. Solomon are among the contributors. The cover page has a very artistic design printed on art paper. We congratulate Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the editor, Mr. Sorab Kapadia the publisher and the enthusiastic staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" for publishing such a number full of useful matter within a short time.

CHARLES DARWAN'S HOME

TAKEN OVER BY BRITISH ASSOCIATION

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Negotiations are complete for the taking over by the British Association in trust as a national memorial the old home in Kent of the great scientist Charles Darwan which has been bought and endowed for £15,000 by London Surgeon Buckston Browne. The House is to be preserved not as a show place but to serve some useful purpose not yet decided.—B.O.W.

TRADE DISPUTES IN ENGLAND

LOW RECORD FOR 1927

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The low record for the recent years in the number of working days lost by trade disputes was reached in 1927. During the eleven months to the end of November there were 283 disputes affecting 19,000 workers and the number of working days lost 11,36,000. In the same eleven months of abnormal year 1926 the number of disputes was 200 but the number of working days reached the appalling total of 15,96,50,000. In 1925 which was formerly the lowest on record 49,76 000 days were lost through trade disputes.—B. O. W.

EX-MAMLATDAR OF NADIAD JAILED

CHARGE OF MAKING FALSE ENTRIE PROVED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. R. S. Broomfield, session Judge, in the sensational case in which Bhailal Patel, late City Enquiry Officer, Ahmedabad, and ex-Mamlatdar Nadiad, and Nathalal Bhatt, another City Enquiry officer, were charged, under Section 218 I. P. C. for making false entries in Government records.

The prosecution case was that both accused transferred certain private and Government plots of land to some other private individuals by making false entries in Government registers.

Bhailal was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, or one year further in default.

Nathalal Bhatt was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, or six months further in default.

Other two accused were acquitted.—Free Press.

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PROPOSED BOMBAY SMALL HOLDINGS ACT

(Continued from page 6.)

of 59,795 khatedars or owners of land as many as 44,639 possess only five acres of land, and if five acres be fixed as the standard unit of a new fragmented holding, a very large number of these will be deprived of their lands and of a certain means of their livelihood. Most of these small land-owners cultivate their own lands, use the grain produce for themselves and the straw to thatch their huts and as fodder for their cattle. What will be the fate of so many families if they are compulsorily reduced to the state of mere labourers? They will never willingly consent to give their ownerships to their ancestral lands, as they have great attachment for them. Among these poor land-owners again there are numerous widows who possess only an acre or thereabouts of rice land. They cultivate these pieces themselves, their neighbours or relatives sowing seeds for them and ploughing their fields in exchange of labour to be supplied by them at transplatation and harvest times. These poor widows and their little children will be reduced to mere beggary and may have to starve if they are compelled to relinquish their small holdings. I shall give an instance in illustration. A widow of middle age possesses one acre of rice land which she cultivates herself in manner mentioned above and lives in her hut with her son five years old. She gets about two khandis of paddy (unhusked rice) from her field, out of which she keeps one Khandi for her and her son's use during the next twelve months. The remaining paddy is sold, the Government land revenue assessment is paid first from the sum realised and with the balance necessary articles other than rice are purchased. By this arrangement she can pull on, sometimes no doubt with great difficulty, until her little boy grows up and earns something. By the contemplated Act she may get from three to four hundred rppees in cash, but they will be spent away in about three years, as she will have to spend a hundred rupees annually to purchase the necessary quantity of rice and other articles. What is she to do or where is she to go with her little son after this period?

In my written reply to a question on fragmentation of holdings asked by the Royal Commission on Agriculture I have said: ".....Agriculturists whose lands are in close proximity and possess similar fertility may be induced by officers of the Co-operative Department or local bodies to form Co-operative Societies for cultivating their lands jointly as common farms and dividing the produce according to shares after deducting the agriculturists' labour, costs and other expenses. The Society's Managing Committee will keep regular accounts, Government giving certain concessions and special help to such Societies. Government may also appoint committees, as was done in the Punjab, to suggest the limit beyond which no sub-division would be permitted, the co-sharers allowing the highest bidder among them to purchase the fragmentary shares of the others. To prevent confussion and trouble the sale of shares may be done through the village Panchayats or Committees appointed by a Government officer. Legislation of an inoffensive character may be resorted to."—Yours, etc.

R. L. GHARAT.

Anas, December 19.

BLIND BARRISTER

LEARNT LAW FROM BOOKS-READ ALOUD

Mr. R. W. Bowen was a clerk before the war. To-day he is one of the most successful barristers in Cape Town, and he has achieved his success in spite of the fact that he has been blind for ten years.

His is one of the most inspiring tales ever told at St. Dunstan's, where, after he lost the use of his eyes at Ypres in 1917, Mr. Bowen went to be taught how to get the best out of life, and out of himself.

He decided to be a barrister, and with the help given him by St. Dunstan's he studied hard for the next few years, passed his final Bar examination, and entered chambers in the Temple to learn how to practise.

BRIEFED FOR CROWN.

"So rapid was his success that in 1923, having returned to his own country, South Africa, Mr. Bowen was prosecuting on circuit for the Crown," an official of St. Dunstan's told a press representative.

"Reports which we have since received show that he is doing extraordinarily well and that he hopes to become a member of Parliament.

In a recent letter to St. Dunstan's Bowen wrote I am full of health and strength and am enjoying, as ever, every minute of the day."

A certain number of law books are available in Braille, but Mr. Bowen had most of his law read to him. He made a special study of Roman-Dutch law at London University, where he was placed first in the examination.

Written questions were read aloud to him, and he typed the answers.

MEMORIAL TO HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

(Continued from page 6.)

we have done what we could in the present circumstances in the form of arranging the Simla and Calcutta Unity Conferences and thank God we have succeeded to a great extent. At the Madras Congress a settlement has been reached and it is pleasing to note that the really representative Muslim League at Calcutta has endorsed the settlement. The work with regard to the second item of that programme is being properly carried on by the All-India Spinners' Association with Mahamaji at its head. Removal of untouchability which is the third item of that programme was the cherished objects of Swami Shraddhanandji's life. The Mana Sabha has taken over its charge and it is still more gratifying to note that Mahatmaji is now giving his best thought to the movement and this is cetainly a guarantee of its success.

THE ONLY NEGLECTED ITEM.

The only item of this programme which remains to this day neglected is the problem of national educatioin. It is a great pity that in the midst of communal discord and owing to the unsettled conditions in the country, we did not pay that attention to this question which was its due. Though it is true that Mahamaji was the only man among the All-India leaders to pay some attention to it even he can be said to have neglected it if we take into consideration what he has done in other directions. It may be that as this work holds very little attraction, it is difficult to get young and enthusiastic men to devote their lives to this cause. But surely, this cannot serve as an excuse for neglecting it. It will come as a surprise to a great many that at least among the Muslim leaders, Hakim Sahib was the only man who did all that he could in this direction. He was the Chancellor of the Jamia Millia Islamia—National Muslim University from the day it was established till his last moments. Even when the Jamia was at Aligarh, he was rendering every possible help to it. But since the last two years when the Jamia was shifted to Delhi from Aligarh, Hakim Sahib can be said to have no other thought than the progress of the Jamia. It would not be an exaggeration to say that during the last two years he lived for the Jamia and he died for it. It is needless to recall the pronouncement, that he made from time to time as the Chancellor. To have an idea of the love he bore towards the Jamia, it is enough to remember that Dr. Ansari calls it the "dearest child" of Hakimji and Mahatmaji too thinks the same. Beside Dr. Ansari and Mahatmaji, Srijut Srinivasa Iyengar, Pnadit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj think that the best memorial of Hakim Sahib would be to improve the financial condition of the Jamia and therefore they have appealed to their fellow-countrymen to help the institution liberally.

The two important needs of this institution which is most fortunate in the sense that it has got a band of selfless workers, are that it wants its own buildings and a permanent fund which would at least lessen to a certain extent the daily anxieties of the workers who require more mental peace than workers in any other field.

This institution fulfils all the conditions that a memorial worthy of Hakim Sahib's memory would require. It is of an All-India and national character. It is situated in a central place like Delhi, the Capital of India—in which Hakim Sahib was born, where he lived through out his life and where he enow takes final rest. It is an institution giving edueation on national lines which is the one need of our country in the present circumstances. It is an institution for which Hakim Sahib even neglected his health and as it has been well-known now it was his last wish to see it prosper. What else can be a better memorial than fulfilling his last wish. It is the duty of Indians to see that they lose no time and take up the work in right earnest.

DUTY OF MUSLIMS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please oblige me by publishing in your wide-spread paper the following few lines:—

Sir, the Muslim League is divided into two fractions, which is the numerator and which one the denominator, we must put it to the Moslem India.

But it is an established fact that Sir Mahomed Shafi did not want himself to be dominated by Mr. Jinnah—the prime factor of Shafi quarter desiring to hold the League in Lahore. Whatever it may be, I, say a few words to Shafi quarter in particular and to the Moslim India in general who are the advocates of co-operation with "Simon Show".

Their only defence is purely a communal one—"safe-guarding the minority's rights" as some proclaim.

But my Moslem brothers, take example of England itself. What did Englishmen do when the Spanish Invincible Armada made its appearance in the English channel?

"All England united to resist the invasion. 'There was no more talk of Catholics and Protestants. Everyone no matter what his creed was—Romanist, English and thoroughly loyal'."

Because they knew that England, their motherland's self-respect, the most precious thing of a nation, was at stake. And who was the Admiral of the English Fleet? The admiral was "Lord Howard, a Roman Catholic, staunch admirer of Pope." I might compare him to Sir Mahomed Shafi a staunch Moslem.

Therefore, I believe that hence-forward Shafi quarter will be the leaders "of the Opposition Party in India."

My Moslem brothers, if you are true Indians, and true Indians you must be, if you glory in India's honour, follow the example of England and Howard. If you will act the other way, the English will laugh in their beards and you will be a cause of joke to the civilised world because you lack patriotism. All civilized nations consider their respective nation's self-respect superior to their lives. Then why speak of the minority's rights?

And does not Quran preach to every Moslem as a religious duty to respect his nation even sacrificing their lives and rights?

My brothers, believe in my words. If you still persist in your way, I will have to call you "men with dead souls." Remember Scott's famous lines:—

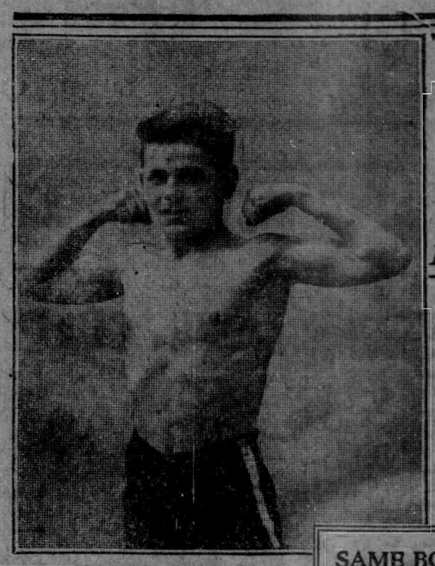
Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?

India's self-respect is in danger. Now it lies completely in your hands to gain it or sacrifice it. It is absolutely in your power to be blamed, by the nation or to be honoured by the nation by sacrificing or gaining India's self-respect respectively.

I am a boy of 17. Please forgive me for writing this in broken English.—Yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF INDIA.

Surat.



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"WE CLAIM YOUR GRACE"

MRS. NAIDU'S STIRRING APPEAL

"CLEANSE YOURSELF OF THIS SHAME" SAYS PT. MALAVIYA

My religion and my conviction stand above all creeds, castes and races, and my conviction is the only religion for India is the religion of deliverance from bondage. —Mrs. Naidu.

We must look to that time when our steamers manned by our own men will be sailing in the Indian Ocean flying our own flag.—Pandit Malaviya.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was called upon to move the resolution on Hindu-Muslim Unity in the open Congress ascended the rostrum and made the following speech:—

The resolution that I am going to place before you is to me the most vital, the most epoch-making of all the resolutions that have been passed off will be passed in this historic and epoch making Congress, even more historic and vital than the resolution on independence; because this resolution, if you pass it, practise it, if you make it a thing perfect, will be the first step towards that independence which you have declared as your goal. (Cheers.) I will now read the resolution.

The first part deals with political rights. We have arrived at some sort of settlement on the outstanding and immediate daily matters of strife and quarrel. The second part deals with religious and other rights. Before I speak of the very important step towards the goal of independence, I would ask Dr. Satyapal to give the substance of the resolution in Hindustani and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar in Tamil, so that everyone can know the responsibility of the vote that he records.

Continuing Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said: The reading and the translation of this long resolution has taken almost as long as the time we take for Swaraj. Nonetheless, it has to be read, imperfect as it is, in all its various halting clauses. Usually, it is a matter of great pride and pleasure to be associated with any resolution of such importance, but I confess that it is without pleasure, without pride but with all sary after the passing of that resolution of independence to place before you a thing that we should be ashamed to have to pass. But, we must pass it to-day if we would give an earnest to ourselves and to the world that we mean to go forward on the path of freedom as a united people.

NOTHING FINAL.

What does this resolution say? It says nothing final. It only asks you, Hindus and Mussalmans, who have been engaged in shameful conflict, in tragic conflict, heaping bitterness upon bitterness, tumult upon tumult, shame upon shame, sorrow after sorrow----it asks you to cry halt and cry truce and consider your position. Would you be a living nation among the living nations of the world or would you be no more than a graveyard full of corpses in your country? This is the only question that you have to deal with in considering this question. I am one of those who have not the suspicion or shadow of any communal feeling, sectarian feeling in my whole constitution. I am one of those, I am proud to say in this hour of my humiliation. I do not know whether I am anything but an Indian. (Cheers). My religion, my conviction stands above all creeds, castes and races and my conviction is this, that only religion for India is the religion of deliverance from bondage. Shall we be Hindus and Mussalmans in the magnificent sense in which our ancestral cultures were conceived and consummated? Till then we are no more than slaves leading ourselves into further slavery and tying ourselves with further ties of slavery in the consciousness that we are Hindus and Mussalmans claiming our rights to the detriment and death of our sister communities. Therefore, this resolution puts together the two parts, one the political rights and the other the religious rights. Political rights of a community will not be conceded to conciliate one another because we are not as yet politically minded enough to know that the business of the nation is the polity of the nation which is freedom. Therefore before we progress as a nation towards political freedom we have to settle quarrels and strifes in our temples and homes, schools and colleges, nay, a quarrel between life-long friends, now turned to enemies for the mirage of sectarian feeling. Therefore I will take the second part first.

COW AND MUSIC.

The question deals with this age-long thing, the sanctity of the cow of the Hindus and the Mussalmans' objection towards music as one of the religious history has been written that side by side Hindus and Mussalmans have been living and the old traditions will tell you that they have been living in most intimate kinship spiritually more dear, more deep, and more abiding than all the bloodkinships in the world. But, to-day we have a hybrid education because we read history not quite rightly or wrongly we are imperfect in our patriotism, unsure in our ways, unstable in our aspirations, because we are cowardly in our own spirit, we need to assert the grievances of cowards in order to make the world believe that we are brave. That is why we Hindus and Mussalmans lay violent hands and violent tongues upon one another. It is not straight speaking but distrust of fellow cowards and fellowmen towards one another which breeds all these dissensions conflicts, tragedies and death. Therefore after many many months and years of careful consideration, weighing the weaknesses of each community and conceding that a slave nation has weaknesses which it must outgrow before it can march on, this Congress which is equally the home of every community without favour in this country has resolved that the two communities now warring with one another for such foolish things as the passing of procession before mosques or sacrifice of cow, I say we should come to some adjustment, temporary no doubt, but this temporary adjustment shall bring out permanent settlement not on the basis of weakness but on mutual trust and love, not by persuasion but by compulsion not even by persuasion but by abdication of rights that belong to one another as a sister community and as brothers and comrades. Therefore, the second part of the resolution deals with the claims of the Hindus and Mussalmans in which they respectively acquiesce not under compulsion but they do acquiesce that the Hindu shall have the right to take their music and worship their God on the highway even before a mosque. But, what does it say. It says, Oh! Hindu whose old religion has been tolerance and magnanimous surrender not by compulsion, but of your own grace and strength, spare the religious feelings of your comrades whose home is India, whose mother is India and in the exercise of your claim and right to play music and take procession before mosques, and try to adjust your sentiments to the sentiments of your brothers under different name, in a mosque which is as much a sanctuary as a temple to which you take your procession and music. It says to the Mussalmans, you have the right and the claim to sacrifice a cow, for reasons economic. You say you are poor and the reason why you eat a cow, that is sacred to the Hindu, your co-religionist is your poverty. You have therefore economic as well as religious sanction. What do we say to the Mussalmans? We say we do not dispute your right, but we claim your grace and consideration. You are our comrades, you are our brothers, and therefore that courtesy that spiritual consideration towards our sacrasanct sentiment must be conceded to us, must be observed by you and then we do not stand in your way to the detriment of your right and claim. We ask of you that you shall not outrage the measured and most immemorial Hindu racial sentiment by your pursuit and exercise of your rights for economic or religious reasons. It further says to the two slave factions: 'Do not go to a court of law, do not have recourse to violence but by the magnanimous gesture of each to the other let love win where hatred and violence cannot conquer. On that basis an agreement has been come to by the most revered leaders of the Hindu community whose leadership no man dare challenge---my revered leader, friend and father, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (cheers) whose sanction has been given and by the most unchallenged leaders of the Muslim community within and without the Congress. And therefore making this as the basis of that toleration, that education in toleration, that discipline in toleration and magnanimous consideration of each other's sentiments, we proceed to the first part of the resolution which deals with political rights, as they are in a transitional condition. The Musalman friends have made a proposal to us the Hindus.

MUSLIM PSYCHOLOGY.

When that proposal was made in Delhi on the 20th March, I did not know anything of the inside psychology of the mass Mussalman mind, I did not know whether I was dreaming. The Musalmans for years and years had made separate electorate as the very sheet-anchor to their very existence in India. They said rightly or wrongly, wrongly according to my reading of the whole situation, that without separate electorate, they being in a minority, they would, in all those things that mean power, knowledge, education, wealth and social advance, be swamped by the majority community. Year after year, in spite of our requests and entreaties their leaders said. "No, No, No." To-day their leaders came suddenly and said, "Yes, Yes, Yes." They said, if you will make that magnanimous gesture, if your leaders and your people will, according to the ideals, traditions and customs of the great Hindu race, make a gracious gesture of assurance towards us who are brave, but who in our ignorance of you are suspicious and distrustful, we the leaders promise, no matter the loss, we shall march side by side with you in your pilgrimage towards liberty. They said, we give up separate electorate which has been the very citadel and sanctuary of the Moslem minority. We throw ourselves upon your mercy. We are imperfect Nationalists, we have been backward, but it took you very long to learn and you have not yet completed your education. How do you expect that we shall be complete and perfect in our solidarity when you, an advanced and powerful Hindu community, have not yet become consolidated and united? Therefore, give us time, we shall join the general electorate. But, give us a little time as a trasitional measure during the period of our initiation into the lessons of wide and confident National feeling. Give us the opportunity and protection, something of the protection, the illusion of protection if you like, and give us the concession of reservation of seats on the basis of the population. They have further said, 'give us if you will by such distribution of Provinces on the lines of your Congress distribution which will make, among other provinces, Sindh as a separate province, that will give to Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Provinces which Amanullah His Afghan Majesty rules, the opportunity to develop brotherhood and freedom. Give it the right of those reforms which you enjoy, call it what you like, give it that opportunity of equal development for it is backward. Do not keep it backward. Therefore the Mussalman proposals were that you should give joint electorates to the Mussalmans who abdicate their sheet-anchor—separate electorate. They have set us a lesson by foregoing separate electorates. They trust in you that by your practice and example if a joint electorate is agreed to, you will put them on equal terms. They have asked that Sindh may be separated. You will hear many arguments for and against it. I personally love Sindh, I have presided over Sindh Provincial Conference, I have been a delegate of the Congress from Sindh and I have ties of affection to that beautiful country because of its music and traditions. I have always held that Sindh should be for its own evolution on a separate province, because that is separated from the largest community in the Bombay Presidency. I am putting forward this not because the Muslim community wants but because the Congress recognises the right of the distribution of provinces on linguistic basis. It is for the integrity and love of the people speaking the same language, following the same traditions and customs, that I am saying this.

PLEA FOR SACRIFICE.

You have also before you all the other clauses. I am not now going to enter into any more details but I do beaseech you, nay, even more, I venture to command you in the name of that freedom which you say you desire, give an earnest that you are ready for a small readjustment; the sacrifices that are necessary to-day are the sacrifice of your sentiments, if indeed you wish to reach the goal of independence. What is independence? What is freedom? Freedom is that which demands of you the uttermost sacrifice of life, properpty, liberty, sentiment and all things most precious and sacred. If you Hindus and Mussalmans will throw on Lord Birkenhead the insult that he has flung on India, you would throw back that arrogant falsehood of that American woman who has exploited your discussions and weaknesses, that you are a slave race and that you have no right for Swaraj, and who for the sake of unity had dared to defy the most sacred conventions, traditions, ideals and birthright of the people. I ask you Hindus and Mussalmans, no matter what it costs you, by giving up of your life-blood and certain of your cherished traditions and predilections, I beg of you to hold this as the Magna Charta of education, of discipline, and of tolerance as the first step towards that unity that will lead you to that independence that you claim without which you as a Nation would be nowhere. Even if you would be reborn, revivified and twice-born in a spiritual sense, freedom alone will give you the right and claim to independence, laying the foundation of that Hindu-Muslim Unity which is the only guarantee of the liberty and freedom of this dying race. (Loud Cheers).—The "Hindu" (Madras).

THE UNITY RESOLUTION

PT. MALAVIYA'S STIRRING SPEECH IN CONGRESS

In supporting the resolution regarding Hindu-Muslim unity, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a very magnificent and, as Maulana Mahomed Ali said, a very marvellous speech at the open Congress. The "Hindu" publishes the following report of the Pandit's speech:—

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, speaking in Hindi, said:—You have heard enough about this resolution. I will tell you one or two words. This is to settle the differences and stop the quarrels and move on the path of Swaraj together. The separate electorates have been omitted. I agree with Mr. Misra and I want that reservation of seats should not be done. We will go as far as possible together and settle our differences whenever they arise later. The Hindus and Muslims should agree to elect one representative to the legislature. Whatever community the members may belong to, Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or Anglo-Indian, he should think that he is an Indian and that he has to work for the cause of the country.

The resolution goes on to say that the administration of justice should be done in N. W. F. Provinces as it is done in other provinces. The resolution dealing with the division of provinces on linguistic basis simply says that the provinces may be divided only if the people want that a separation would be for the financial and economic prosperity of the country. This Congress does not object to division in that case.

About the Hindu-Muslim unity, Gandhiji has said that Hindus should refrain from playing music before mosques and Muslims from killing cows. The Muslims say they have a right to kill cows. The history of thousands of years says that the Hindus feel pained at the sacrifice of cows. The King of Kashmir passed laws punishing those who killed cows. Babar also wrote so in his will. Till the time of Akbar it continued. But ever since the British people came here the cow slaughter has become very great. And the Muslims should respect the feelings of the Hindus in the matter of the cow-killing and the Hindus also must respect the feeling of the Muslims in the question of music before mosques. If these things are considered, the cow-killing will be stopped and then the Hindu-Muslim fights. The Muslims want that they should not be disturbed at the time of the congregational prayer. The Hindus also must concede this.

Resort to violence and law courts to stop either cow-slaughter or music before mosques must be stopped and this resolution is just a step towards Hindu-Muslim unity. Law courts do not really help us, but they simply try to foster strained relations by helping the two communities alternatively.

Ever since the reforms, these quarrels are magnified by some who want to say that we are quarrelling amongst ourselves and they are not fit for Swaraj. We should not be carried by petty differences.

We must look to that time when our steamers manned by our own men will be sailing in the Indian Ocean flying our own flag. We want that we should have our own army commanded by our commanders and generals. We want that the lucrative Civil Service should not have recruits from a far-off country. We want that in trade, in politics in navy, in army and in everything, there should be Indians. This can be done not by one community but by all communities together. Dr. Ansari may be the commander-in-chief. Madan Mohan may be in charge of Education. There will be love and peace in the country. The Hindus and Muslims are the followers of one God. They are the children of one mother, India. A handful of Englishmen coming from 6,000 miles away rule over us. Cleanse yourself of this shame.

The English Government is not strong enough to govern us even for a month if the Hindus, Muslims, Anglo-Indians all together should feel that there is one God and that there is one Mother India.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 4TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are a good-hearted gentleman of the first water and having the best milk (of the same quality which Bombay's best milk possesses,skimmed and creamless) of human kindness in you. You will make heavy sacrifices of time and money to please your household goddess and, thus, literally prove that the promises you had given her, in pre-nuptial days when the love's happiest insanity (as spoken of by poets) had lasted, were sincere and not idle vapourings. An insane man now and then becomes more or less a Solomon. Such moments are called "lucid intervals." Likewise, a wise man now and then loses his head even in trivial matters (and not necessarily in matters of the opposite sex). You are of that mentality a sort of domestic "steel-framewala." If you misplace your articles such as pipe, spectacles etc. you will ask your wife whether she remembered where you left them, and when she would reply in the negative, you will retort: "Bless me that just shows the forgetfulness of women!" Barring such idiosyneracies you are as useful to family and society as some of our Labour leaders of England, in spite of their strange behaviour, are to India! You are of cheerful disposition, and fully believe in the adage. "It is best to look in the eye of trouble with a smile." But your zeal may sometimes tempt you first to look too much in the eye of some "living trouble" and then smile; and the world of trouble it may create for you will set the whole world smiling at you through the "scoop"-making press. So beware. You are also advised to stay at home. It is safest in all seasons and for many obvious reasons.

DELHI IN MOURNING

A snap of the huge gathering that attended the funeral of Hakim Ajmal Khan at the Juma Muslid, Delhi.

humanity that something at least has been achieved, however imperfect. I place this resolution before you and ask you to remember the responsibility of your vote and the solemnity of the occasion. I do not propose to enter into the discussion, of any detail in connection with this long transitional Magna Charta of tolerance. It is not a Magna Charta of liberty, it is not Magna Charta of Unity, but it is a small, a little halting Magna Charta of tolerance towards one another. (Cheers.) And in this 20th century on this day and from this platform when we as a nation have already proclaimed our determination of freedom in term of independence, it grieves me, it shames me, it bows my head down before the very world to place before you your ideal of independence this plea for tolerance towards one another. I want you to consider how disgraceful a chapter has been written in our contemporary history that it should be neces

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